FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1860.—Vol. XLI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871.

(SUPPLEMENT) {PRICE FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

HOLDERS of mining shares Difficult of SALE in the open market may find
purchasers for the same through Mr. GROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring
advice how to act in the disposal or a bandonment of doubtful mining stocks may
rofitably avail of Mr. GROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of
doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

ROCHE CONSOLS.—The purchase of these shares is PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED. The mine promises to take rank amongst the best tin mines in Corawall. GREAT ROYALTON (Tin) should also be bought.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

M. R. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
following SHARES, free of commission:
50 Australian Uni., 11s.
50 Buehc Consols, 39s ded 100 Frontino., 7s.
15 Bwadrain Con., 24s 6d
50 Card Camborno. 42s.
100 Great Laxey, £17.
100 Chotales, 11s. 3d.
40 Caegynon, 17s.
20 Chiverton, 8s. 9d.
50 Drake Walls, 29s. 6d.
25 Marke Vailey, £7.
26 Don Pedro. £2 17s. 6d
27 Don Pedro. £2 17s. 6d
28 Bwadraid. £374.
29 Don Pedro. £2 17s. 6d
20 East Cardano. £5 18s 5 New Beldon.
5 East Lovell, £77.
10 Eberhardt. £374.
11 Eberhardt. £374.
12 Eberhardt. £374.
13 East Grenville, £34.
24 Pylvnilmmon, 39s.
25 Perkins Beach.

W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the bestmarket prices, and free of commission.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Everydescription of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Baukers: Loudon and Westmiuster, Lothbury.

MPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, BAILWAY STOCKS, and other Securities of all descriptions. Dividends at the rate of 5, 10, and 15 per cent.

Consult Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS' SPECIAL LIST OF INVESTMENTS.

Sent free by post on application to JOHN B. REYNOLDS, Stock and Share dealer, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

MR. THOS. J. BARNARD'S MINING OFFICES, 175, 176, 177, AND 178, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

REGISTERED OFFICES OF
THE QUEEN SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE KING SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE VIRTUOUS LADY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). PRICES OF SHARES THIS DAY .- QUEEN, 50s.; KING, £1 2s. 6d.; VIRTUOU

LADY, 30s.

The almost unprecedented success of the VIRTUOUS LADY for tin and copper, and the QUEEN and KING for silver, tin, and copper, blended with the amalgamation works, introduced for the extraction of silver from the lowest class silver ores upon the most scientific principles, place these properties before the public, not as a speculation, but as a mining investment.

The lists of shareholders include the nobility, clergy, gentry, and professional and influential business men throughout England,
Dated April 14, 1871.

BARNARD, Secretary.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 24, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY (Limited).—This mine is opening out beyond the most sanguine anticipations. The shares have been in good demand. A large sale of lead will soon be made. Mr. H. M. strongly advises the immediate purchase for a great rise from present quotations, and can offer 50 shares (or part of same), at £2 15s. each net.
West Jowell, Taquaril, South Condurrow, Great Vor, and Terras recommended.

A Daily List of Closing Prices sent to clients free on application. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

JOHN LEAN, M.E., AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 5, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.G.
J. L. late manager of Silver and Copper Mines, Cbill, and more recently from
Cornwall, has had long experience in gold mining, and is thoroughly conversant with the Spanish and Portuguese languages.
Gold, Silver, and other Metallio Mines examined, surveyed, and reported on
at home or abroad.
Stocks or shares negociated in every kind of available security.
We have advised the purchase of EAST LLANGYNOG shares from the commencement. Our clients who have purchased will only have to regret that they
had not have taken a larger interest in the property. We need not speak of the
improvements in the mine. The future sales of ore will prove its intrinsic value,
We can now ofter a few shares at 22 15s. for prompt reply,
JOHN LEAN and Co., 5, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

M ESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO., (Established experies). have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:—10 Assheton, £2%.

50 Aberdaunant.

50 Amada, 21s. 6d.

20 Amada, 21s. 6d.

20 Amada, 21s. 6d.

20 Bedford United, 24s.

30 Bronfloyd, 48s. 9d.

30 Bronfloyd, 48s. 9d.

30 Bwadrain Con., 25s

50 Great Laxey, 216 113

31 Tankerville, £3%.

50 Frontino, 6s.

50 Frontino, 6s.

50 Great Laxey, 216 113

31 Tankerville, £49%.

50 Great Laxey, 216 113

31 Tankerville, £49%.

50 Great Laxey, 218 9d.

50 Great Retallack.

20 Chiv. Moor, £2%.

20 Chiv. Moor, £2%.

20 Chiv. Moor, £2%.

20 Chiverton Va.; 284.

39 Bog. Card Brea, £564, 20 Card Brea, £564, 20 Chiv. Moor. £2½, 30 Chiverton Val., 258 E Cefn Consols. 10 Caerphilly Colly., 41s. 258 Cook's Kitchen, £223, 100 Drake Walls, 19s. 3d. 10 Evon Consols, £87½, 55 Don Pedro, £2½ pm. 100 Eclipse, 4s. prem. 5 Rberhardt. 50 E. Parsy Unl., 30s. 6 5 East Lovell, £26 18s 9 10 East Pool, £13½.

LISH

10 Great Vot, 28%, 50 Great Retallack, 20 Hingston, 22%, 25 Lovell Consols. 5 North Roskear, £11. 20 North Crofty, £2 11 3 10 North Pool, 15s. 9d. 50 New Beldon, 15s. 6d. 50 Pernar Virgin, 26s. 20 Prince of Wales, 21s 5 Providence, £3114.

5 Providence, £31½, 50 Princess of Wales, 48 3 50 Rhydtalog. 5 Roman Grav., £14½, 1 South Caradon, £215.

18.88 at prices annexed:
20 Sweetland, £4 is. 3d.
10 So. Condurrow, £5 is.
10 South Merilyn, £234,
20 South Aurora, £656,
13 Tankerville, £14,
25 Tincort, £494,
60 Terras.
50 Taquaril, 4s. pm.
3 Van, £564,
40 Van Consols, 33s 9d.
25 West Jewell.
50 West Jewell.
50 West Jewell.
50 West Frances, £4446,
90 W. Grenville, £4 is.
95 0W. Grenville, £4 is.
95 0W. Grenville, £4 is.
10 West Seton, £130,
50 W. Drake Walls.

50 W. Caradon, 15s.

1 West Seton, £130.

50 W. Drake Walls.

1 Wheal Jane, £45.

50 W. Pant-y-Go, 14s 9d

50 West Esgalr Lie.

20 W.Tankerville,£2176

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No.4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established
21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of :—
2 Pendarves, 6 West Chiverton, 20 Trevarrack, 100 Prince of Wales, 4 Minera,
25 Roman Gravels, 15 Rose and Chiverton, 2 Devon Great Consols, 200 West
Cumberland, 80 Nanglies, 4 West Frances, 15 Polvreen, 15 West Jewel, 30 Wheal
Grenville, 100 West Pant-y-Go, 80 East Chiverton, 25 South Herodstoot, 75 Wheal
Grenville, 100 Control of Scherdaument, 5 South Crotry, 100 Great Wheal Lovell,
10 Great Vor, 120 Guerrero, 40 East Seion, 50 Drake Walls, 30 East Grenville,
200 Port Phillip.

) Fort Phillip. SPECIAL BUSINESS in Taquaril, South Aurora, West Basset, Tankerville, evarraek. and Roman Gravels.

THE SHROPSHIRE LEAD MINES.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST-SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," &c., of Friday, April 14, No. 630, contains important information on the leading lead Mines of Shropshire, viz.:—

Roman Gravels. West Tankerville. Pennerley.

Bog.

And the leading Tin and Copper Mines of Cornwall.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London

THE SHROPSHIRE LEAD MINING DISTRICT.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c., of Friday, April 21, No. 631, will contain a further continuation of the keview of the Shropshire Lead Mining District.

M B . W H . C U E L L,
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

PERRAN WHEAL VYYYAN LEAD MINE (Limited).—Mr. W. H. CUELL will
be happy to receive applications for these shares. Full particulars personally
or by post; present price, ios. to 12s. 6d.

M R. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C. Bankers: City Bank.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

**s Eight edition, "How to Invest, and What to Select." Now ready, post free for seven stamps.

Buyer or seller of shares at the closest prices in Bronfloyd, Bwich Consols, Fedw, South Darren, East Seton, West Chiverton, and Frank Mills.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chiverton Valley, Cafartha, Great Lovell, West Godolphin, Llywernog, Rhydtalog, Providence, Taquaril, and West Tankerville.

MESSRS, W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE-DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:

20 Cashwell, £3, 56 Great So. Chiverton, 40 Tin Hill, offer wanted £36 los., ex new. 10 No. Crofty, £7 s. 9d 25 Virtuous Lady, £1 5s. 40 Rhydtalog, £2 7s. 9d 20 Great Rock, £1 5s. 40 Rhydtalog, £2 7s. 9d 20 West Esgair Lib.

SPECIAL.—Messrs. DUNN and CO. Invite application from intending purchasers of shares in the Bod and in the PENNELLEY MINES, as they have special business therein. They have also numerous orders for business in ROMAN GRAVELS and RHYDTALOG MINES.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, 32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W. We are prepared to negociate the purchase or sale of STOCKS and SHARES at the closest market prices, for CASH only.

FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

TEORGE BEDFORD AND CO., 10A, KING'S ARMS YARD, E.C., SWORN BROKERS, BUY and SELL all classes of SECURITIES at the closest prices, and, from many years' experience, are prepared to give advice to Investors in Railways, Banks, Foreign Bonds, and British and Foreign Mines.

MR. H. B. RYE, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
77, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. (Established Twonty-five Years), is
BUYER or SELLEE of the following shares:
West Basset.
Cook's Kitchen.
East Lovell.
Great Vor.
North Crofty.
North Crofty.
South Condurrow.
South Condurrow.
South Frances.
PENDARVES UNITED.—An offer wanted for a share, and no reasonable on will be refused.

THE CITY EXCHANGE MINING AND INVESTMENT OFFICES, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ALFRED FISHER, MANAGER.

ALFRED FISHER, MANAGER.

It is a source of congratulation to us that we have advised the purchase of shares in the East Llangunog Mining Company (Limited), now commanding the greatest attraction in the mining market. Thousands of shares have been transferred during the last month. The yield of lead from the different lodes are beyond calculation, and another point is expected to come off soon, when it is anticipated that their des will be out at the junction, when, no doubt, a mine of wealth equal to the Liangynog will be opened up. We have 55 shares that we can offer at £2 15s. If applied for immediately,

A. FISHER and Co., 32, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

M. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1. PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign minesevery evening (free). References exchanged. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

PERBAN WHEAL VYVYAN SILVER-LEAD MINE.—
MR. F. W. MANSELL calls the special attention of the public to the advertisement of this mine. Prospectuses, with every information, forwarded applications.

1, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.

M. R. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN. E.C., is prepared to transact BUSINESS in all descriptions of marketable SHARES on the most favourable terms, and has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the leading Foreign Mines.

The reports from the Eclipse Mine are most favourable, and point to a great rise in the price of shares.

ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING OFFICES, S6, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

From the great prospects of EAST LLANGYNOG this week we confine our space to the following speciality. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF LEAD IN WALES.

TMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF LEAD IN WALES.

Capitalists and investors should embrace this opportunity and purchase immediately (at the present low price) shares in the EAST LLANGYNOG LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited). It is confidently believed that colossal fortunes will be made by those with one of the confidently believed that colossal fortunes will be made by those with one of the confidently believed that colossal fortunes will be made by those with one of the confidently believed that colossal fortunes will be made by those with one of the confidently believed that colossal fortunes will be made by those with one of the color of the colo

C H A R L E S T H O M A S, MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON; E.C.

Third Edition. Now ready, post free, sixpence, INVESTMENTS AND SPECULATIONS
FOR 1871.
CHARLES THOMAS, 3, Great St. Helen's, London.

Newedition, 1870, price 6d.,

SELF HELP TO PATENT LAW
Also, price is.,
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWS.

By GEORGE DAVIES, C.E.
DAVIES, C.E. (late John Davies and Son).

Established 1835.

M ESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,

44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.O., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS
have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
Pacific Gold.
Sweetland Creek.
South Caradon.
South Caradon.
Dolcoach.
Tineroft.
Sellers of the above are invited to communicate without delay.

TO INVESTORS .- NOW READY.

AVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of actinvestments, paying from 10 to 20 per

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C. Baukers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Buyer or Seller of every description of negociable securities at current price net.

Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

CALDBECK FELLS, NORTH TRESKERBY, AND
FRONTINO.
MR. C. A. POWELL has SPECIAL BUSINESS in these SHARES.

CWM VRON.—MR. C. A. POWELL begs to direct SPECIAL ATTENTION to this Valuable PROPERTY. He has business in the shares, and is prepared to furnish all particulars relating to the company upon application.

DARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Dividend and Progressive Mine Shares of every description bought or sold at
close market prices.
Specially recommended for immediate investment—The Staffordshires
BRICK AND TILE COMPANY's shares, at par (£2 fully paid). No liability. Safe
for dividends of 25 per cent. Full particulars will be forwarded on application.
Letters and telegrams promptly attended to.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C. Business operations in Mining Shares negociated at close market rates. Daily Price-List on application.

Parties holding mining shares not having daily quotations, can learn their correct market value on application to Mr. Thomas.

MESSRS, E. BREWIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 18, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.O.
(Opposite the National Provincial Bank of England.)
Telegrams promptly attended to.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, London, E.C.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 224 AND 226, GRESHAM HOUSE. OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
BROKERS, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Transact business in every description of Stock and Mining Shares at closest

Transact business in every description of Stock and Mining Shares at closest prices.

Capitalists wishing to buy or sell will find it advantageous to communicate with Messrs. H. and Co.

EBERHARDT AND AUBORA.—We bought for clients from £3 prem. and upwards, and the result gives thousands of pounds profits. Shares are now £35, £314, ex new, and it is expected they will shortly exceed £60 per share.

TAQUARIL, ECLIPSE, SWEETLAND CREEK, DAY PEDRO.—We have business to transact in these and other foreign mines.

SOUTH CONDURGOW, EAST LOYELL, GREAT VOR.—Messrs. H. and Co. can advise as to investing or otherwise in these mines.

BOG, PENNEREY.—These should be bought promptly for a rise, being going concerns, and making large returns of lead.

The "Investment Record and Mining Review" for April now ready. 6d, per copy, 5s. annually.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

M I N E A G E N C Y 50, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. HERY PEET respectfully directs the attention of his clients to the above address, to which he has removed.

Revery description of stocks and shares bought and sold at the closest quotations of the day.

MR. PEET is prepared to dispose of, on most advantageous terms, a share in MR. PEET is prepared to dispose of, on most advantageous terms, a share in the BUARTHAN SLATE QUARRY, near Dolwydelan, in the Festining district, and invites the attention of capitalists to the details and reports, which may be seen at his offices.

at his offices.

The following are strongly recommended as desirable investments—Roman Gravels, Okel Tor, Marke Valley, Tankerville, West Tankerville, West Esgair Lie (in which there has been an important discovery), Florence and Tonkin United Mines, Sweetland Creek, Birdseye Creek, Mary Ann, Tincroft, Hingston

Down.

The agency of the Florence and Tonkin United Mines (Limited) has been removed to Mr. Pzer's offices. The unalloted shares are now to be issued at 5s. per share, an early application for which is invited. Full information, reports, and plans may be had at the—

LONDON MINE AGENCY, 50, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON MINE AGENCY, 50, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOOKE AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

We recommend immediate investment in the EAST LLANGYNOG LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited), the shares in which are in great demand; as we anticipated, have advanced in price, and are still rising. Important discoveries have been made during the last few days.

At ABERDAUNANT a fourth parcel of lead has been sent to the market. The mine looks more promising than ever throughout.

Investors are advised to purchase quickly into selected Mexican mines. Confidential information to clients only.

At the rate of One Guinea per annum, we give investors information on legitimate mining properties in the United Kingdom.

Our Circular for April contains mineral statistics of the highest value, as well as a list of approved mining and other investments. Intending investors should apply for a copy immediately. Price 6d., free to clients.

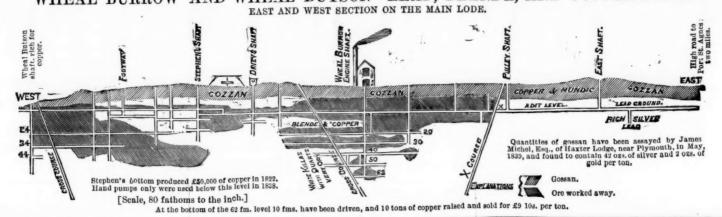
CWM RIGERT LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—We can offer 40 shares in this undertaking at £4 per share. The Cwm Ricket is near the Van Mine, the shares of which, within a very short time, advanced from £4 5s. to over £53.

FOR SALE:—90 Aberdaumant; 5 Minera, offer wanted; 30 Guerrero Gold; 30 New Rosario, fully paid, £1 5s.; 60 Harewood Consols, 5s.; 40 Cwm Ricket, £4; 30 New Clifford, offer wanted; 20 East Llangynog; 20 Brynambor, 15s.

FOR SALE:—8, aplendid FREEHOLD PROPERTY, near TUNBRIDGE WELLS. Particulars on application.

HOOKE and Co., 9, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

WHEAL BURROW AND WHEAL BUTSON-LEAD, BLENDE, AND COPPER MINES.



Wilheal Burrow and Butson Consolidated

MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),

Comprising two important Lead, Blende, and Copper Mines, near St. Agnes, Cornwall,

ALSO KNOWN AS WHEAL DAVEY,

IN THE MANOR OF MITHIAN, ADJOINING PERRANZABULOE.

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, limiting the liability of shareholders to the amount of their respective subscriptions.

Preliminary Capital, £13,000,

Divided into 80 "A," or 10 per cent. preference, shares, and 50 "B," or deferred, shares, of £100 each.

No allotment will be made unless at least 50 A shares are subscribed for.

Calls on the A shares will be payable as follows, viz.: -£2 10s, on application; £27 10s, on allotment; £30 in two months after;

£20 in four months, and £20 in six months.

The A shares will be entitled to a preference dividend of 10 per cent. on the amount paid up, out of the profits made in each year; after payment of which the profits will be equally divided between the A and B shares.

The B shares will be issued as fully paid-up to the vendors of the mines, and will represent the consideration for the lease or license,

no cash being required for this purpose.

No promotion money will be charged, and in the event of no allotment being made, all preliminary expenses will be paid by the vendors, and the £2 10s, paid on application returned without deduction.

The Articles of Association will be "Table A" of the Companies Act, 1862.

The Articles of Association will be "Table A" of the Companies Act, 1862.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—CHARLES MORRIS, Esq. (Chairman of the Fortuna Lead Mining Company, Limited, and Director of the Bank of Australasia).

S. E. ILLINGWORTH, Esq., 9, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park.

J. W. WILLIAMSON, Esq. (Director of the United Mexican Mining Company).

LOCAL DIRECTORS,

WILLIAM HORTON DAVEY, Esq., Bochym, Helstone, Cornwall,

GEORGE S. ARNALL, Esq., Merchant, Redruth, Cornwall,

BANKERS—Messrs. JOHN MICHAEL WILLIAMS and Co., Redruth (West Cornwall Bank).

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C. (London Agents for the West Cornwall Bank).

SOLICITOR—JAMES ARTHUR MORGAN, Esq., F.G.S., 47, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

AUDITORS—Messrs. J. WADDELL and Co., New Poultry Chambers, Poultry, E.C.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY—HENRY VON USTER, Esq., F.G.S.

OFFICES (pro tem.)—47, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C., LONDON.

OFFICES (pro tem.)-47, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C., LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

Captain SAMUEL GEORGE, Mining Engineer, Redruth, Cornwall.

This company is formed to acquire a lease or license of the above mines for 80 years at a royalty of 1-18th, or a rent of £20 per annum, merging in the royalty; to purchase and erect the machinery necessary for unwatering these mines to their present depth of about 87 fathoms, and for further sinking the shafts and winzes, and extending the levels, and raising and dressing the ores of lead, blende, and copper which will be laid open as soon as the mines are drained to the 20, 30, and 40 fathom levels.

The geological and geographical position of these mines is unquestionable, being within the celebrated. Chirecton (paying 80 per cent. per annum dividend), the lodes of which pass through the whole length of Wheal Burrow and Buston. The engine-shaft (87 fathoms deep) is near three ent. per annum dividend), the lodes of which pass through the whole length of Wheal Burrow and Buston. The engine-shaft (87 fathoms deep) is near three ent. per annum dividend, the lodes of which pass through the whole length of Wheal Burrow and Buston. The engine-shaft (87 fathoms deep) is near three entre of the two mines within two miles of the Port of Saint Agnes, and seven miles of either Truro or Redruth Railway Station by excellent roads.

These mines were worked to great profit some years ago, and were discontinued in consequence of the death of one of the owners, and of the produce turning mostly into jack, or blende (salphide of zinc, or zinc ore), which at that time was unsalable when associated with a certain percentage of copper, and when free from copper brought only £1 5s. to about £2 per too.

The present price of the blende, or zinc ore, or zinc ore, which at that time was unsalable when associated with a certain percentage of copper, and when free from copper brought only £1 5s. to about £2 per too, there being now no difficulty in treating zinc ores mixed with copper or lead. An assay made by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., in June, 1879, produced—since 48:40, copper 225, and silver 1-600 or.

Wheal Button produced

and some use lathoms, making in all 1211 fathoms, or one and one-third of a mile of drivage at (say) 25 fathoms from surface, all of full height and width, and executed in the best miner-like manner.

The capital now sought is chiefly required for the purchase of machinery, which can be bought good second-hand, in consequence of the depression of the price of copper, at about one-third of its original cost. The value of this machinery will, with the revival of mining in Coruwall, considerably increase.

Responsible engineers will be glad to enter into contrast to supply pumping, crushing, and dressing machinery, and to execute the whole of the erections, included in a detailed estimate (also to be seen at the office) for the sum of £3000.

The accompanying reports are by practical miners, some of whom worked in these mines before they were discontinued.

The ultimate object of the company is, after the mines have been fully reopened, and sales of ore made, which can be accomplished in about four months after the erection of the necessary machinery, to form an enlarged company with a capital adequate to purchase of this company the lease, machinery and discoveries, with the reserves of ores, at a price which shall fairly represent their value, as a going concern, but this will only be carried out by a special resolution of the shareholders.

It is confidently anticipated that such sale will produce a large profit even at a formal valuation.

The adoption of table A. of the Companies Act, 1862, as this company is a part of the produced and the state of the company is a company to the company of table and of the company is a company to the shareholders.

The adoption of table A. of the Companies Act, 1862, as this company' Articles of Association, is a guarantee that every possible care is taken to protect the interest of the shareholders, such table having been prepared for and approved of by Parliament.

r shares in the annexed form may be made to the secretary or

phication for states in the anteact form may be made to the solution; to stor at the temporary offices of the company is dated the 16th day of March, 1871, made between the vendors of the one part and the trustee for the company

REPORTS.

Captain SAMUEL GEORGE, Mining Engineer, Redruth, Cornwall.

Redruth, Cornwall, July 21, 1870.—At your request. I have carefully inspected, both underground and surface, "Wheal Davey," better known as "Wheal Burrow and Butson." Mines, situate in the manor of Michian, in the parish of St. Agnes, Cornwall. I find the sett about 556 fathoms seast and west on the run of the lodes, which are eight in number, and about 406 fathoms north and south. In consequence of the mine being full of water to the aftit level, I have only been able to survey this part of the mine, and not without some difficulty. The adit, which is about 256 fathoms from surface and driven on the main lode, I find to my surprise, east of the engine-shaft, the lode all above and below, so far as the water would allow, has been taken away by tributers since the mine ceased working. This I consider a very important feature for the ground below, as there is no level below the add in this direction for upwards of 206 fathoms in length. When levels are continued from the engine-shaft at a greater depth I consider you have every reason to expect profitable ore ground and in large quantities. At the extreme end, or workings eastward, there is a "cross-course" which has never been cut through; this could be done at once, when I have not a doubt the lode will be found as productive on the other, or eastern, side as it is proved on the western side. The engine-shaft is sunk to the 62 fathom level perpendicular. Judiging from the strata of ground in all the other shafts, I think you will find if firm, and in good condition. From information I have gained, which I believe to be correct, the last working of the mine was principally confined west of the engine-shaft, or western part of the mine, and the ground which has been opened out at the deep levels has been worked very little indeed, particularly eastward, which I consider the most important part of the property. The machinery which will be little the most important part of the property, but is study as the

Mr. JOHN CHRISTOPHER, Miner and Farmer, St. Agnes, Cornwall. WHEAL BURBOW AND BUTSON MINES.

WHEAL BURROW AND BUTSON MINES.

St. Agnes. April, 1870.—The following is my report on the above mines. The mines contain 10 or 12 east and west lodes, and two or three cross-courses. In the last working a large quantity of copper and blende was raised, but, owing to blende bringing only a very low price at that time, the mines were abandoned, leaving most excellent prospect for further development. The depth of the Wheal Burrow engine-shaft is 62 fathoms under adit, or 86 fathoms from surface. At this depth a great improvement took place both in the character of the strat and the value of the copper, which fetched \$9 10s. 64, per ton. A large quantity of jack (blende) and copper mixed, which was then only worth from 20s. to 30s. per ton, can now be raised and sold at from \$24\$ to \$5 per ton. The lodes in this mine have proved productive from Tywarnhayle, 2½ miles to the west, to East Chiverton, including West Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, and Chiverton Valley, to the east, a distance of another 2½ miles, making together 5 miles that these lodes have been partially proved and found productive. The work aiready done and available to a new company is worth at least \$20,000. The great gossan (or main) lode is from 3 to 10 ft. wide, and has produced from the gossan silver and gold. Under this gossan thousand of tons of copper and blende have been raised and sold in fact, the lords, after the engine ceased. work already done and available to a new company is worth at least £20,000. The great gossan (or main) lode is from 3 to 10 ft. wide, and has produced from the gossan silver and gold. Under this gossan thousand of tons of copper and blende have been raised and sold; in fact, the lords, after the engine ceased working, raised at and above the adit level, upwards of 2000 tons of copper and jack, and also extended the adit south of the engine-shaft 150 fathoms, and opened several lodes of great promise, which will be found valuable for a new company to operate on. I would advise a 59 or 60 in. cylinder engine, 10 ft. stroke, and 12 in. pitwork, to clear up the engine-shaft, also the Shop, Tonkin's Williams', and Davey's shafts. You will then be in receipt of a large quantity of jack mixed with copper at once, that will pay the monthly cost, if not leave a profit. At the eastern part of the mine the strata are quite altered from copper bearing to that of silver-lead, which is near to Great West Chiverton silver lead mine, which adjoins this mine. In the last working large quantities of precipitated copper were produced by laying down scrap iron in the adit and let the water pass over it. I would now recommend tanks to be fixed at surface, and then let the copper water run from one to theother. The water afterwards would serve for condensing and dressing purposes. In taking the whole bearings belonging to this mine into account, the present shallow depth, the number of lodes left unwrought, and the several shafts already sunk to resume the work quickly, the ore already laid open to be taken away after the engine is again erected, the mine drained and cleared, I firmly believe this mine to be one of the surest to be made to pay, if properly developed, now left unworked. To show my confidence in the undertaking, provided a company will work it carefully and legitimately, I shall feel pleasure to take a good interest in this mine as a shareholder.

as a snarenouser.

Report by Mr. WILLIAM TIPPET, now a Farmer on Wheal Davey Estate, who was a Miner, and worked in these Mines under the Mesers. DAVEY was a Miner, and worked in these Mines under the Messrs. DAVEY as a Miner, and worked in these Mines under the Messrs. DAVEY as a Miner, and worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in these mines to have y near Mithian, St. Agnes, June 4, 1870.—I worked in the second of the Review in the first the first the first through through the first through through the first through through thro

worked on the "White Jack Lode," south of the engine-shaft, lode 2 feet wide; 7 in, of it was solid as a brass pan, but I did not work there until this part of the mine was stopped. The water on this lode was drained 10 fathoms under adit by means of a horse-whim and pumps. I also worked on the great gossan lode about the same time. There is a large quantity of Jack and copper left in the mine untouched, because it would at that time not sell when mixed with copper. I believe if the engine were again erected and the mine drained to the 30 fathom level you could raise from 100 to 200 tons of Jack monthly. And when you get to the bottom of the engine-shaft you are sure to find a good stratum and high-priced copper. The country around the lode is greatly altered for the better during the last 10 fathoms of sinking. If you can get & per ton for Jack and copper you will have a first-rate mine almost immediately you get the mine drained to the 30 fathom level.

Mr. PETER HARRIS, Miner and Tributer, Goonbell, St. Agnes, Cornwall.

REPORT ON WHEAL BURROW MINE.

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Mr. PETER HARRIS, Miner and Tributer, Goonbell, St. Agnes, Cornwall.

REPORT ON WHEAL BURROW MINE.

REPORT ON WHEAL BURROW MINE.

June, 1870.—I worked as a tutwork man and also as a tributer in this mine for many years. It is about 30 years since the engine ceased working. Since then I worked under Messrs, Davey and Co. (the freeholders) above the adit level, and I know they returned during that time upwards of 2000 tons of copper ore, besides jack (sulphide of zinc or blende). The engine-shaft is unit to the 62 fm. level under adit, perpendicular. The lode comes into the shaft at the 50, and as the lode underlies south they had to drive south at the 62 to cut the lode. They then turned, and drove west on the course of the lode a few fathoms, and raised several tons of copper ore, which sold for £9 10s. 6d., or £9 12s. 6d. per ton. At the 50 fm. level, round the engine-shaft at the bottom of the mine the character of the country improved, but at this time the mine stopped working in consequence of the death of one of the owners. Acroes-cut-level is driven north from the engine-shaft at the 40 fm. level, and cut the lode; also amother at the 30 and 20, but no lode was raised by that party in the latter levels. In all the other shafts the lode has been cut at the addit level, and at depth large quantities of copper and lack were raised and sold. No. I shaft is to the west of No. 1, and called in the last working the east chaft, which is not deeper than the addit level. There they and the country changed and produced silver-lead; this was done long after the engine worked. No. 2 shaft is to the west of No. 2, and formerly called Ladder Road shaft. This is worked cast and west, but not deeper than the addit level, and at No. 3 shaft is west of No. 3, and formerly called Ladder Road shaft. This is worked cast and west, but not deeper than the addit level, and a large quantity of copper and jack has been ra

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Wheai Burrow and Butson Consolidated Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to the bankers of the company the sum of £ being a deposit of £2 10s. per share on company, hereby request you will allot me that number, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me on the terms of the prospectus, and I agree to pay the sum of £27 10s. per share on allotment, and authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Members for the numof shares allotted to me.

But a signature

Name in full

Residence

Profession

Sixth Edition, with accurate Statistics, price is.; or free per post, 13 stamps.

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Sixth Edition, with accurate Statistics, price 1s.; or free per post, 13 stamps.

Britaln's Mrtaln N. S. Mrtaln Mrtaln N. E. S. A. COMPLETE GUIDE TO THEIR
LAWS, USAGES, LOCALITIES, AND STATISTICS.
By JOHN ROBERT PIKE.

Author of "Facts and Figures," and other works on the Mines of Cornwall and Devon.

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CHAPTER VII.—The Mine Share Markel—Conclusion.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"One of the most valuable works for the investor in British mines which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats."—Mining Journal.

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"We heartly concur in the hope expressed by Mr. Pike that British mines may take their prevants.

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may take their proper position among the investments of the day."—Kentish Descript.

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"His pines when the proper position of the property of the pro

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW:

The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the
Mron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the first and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every description of Iron Manufacturers, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters relating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general.

Original Cornespondence.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—It is known only to a very limited extent that this old-established company about two years since entered upon an entirely new field of operations, under the direction of one of the acknowledged best miners in Mexico, Mr. Furber. The plan of operations has not been to advertise startling discoveries, but simply to prove the great value of the mine, and to open it in a miner-like manner. It was estimated at value of the mine, and to open it in a miner-like manner. It was estimated at value of the mine, and to open it no amount to meet it. True to this calculation, this preparatory work has just been and to meet it. True to this calculation, this preparatory work has just been grand conception of Mr. Furber's, being of great length, and running through a grand conception of Mr. Furber's, being of great length, and running through derived upon the outlay from this source under the laws of Mexico. The adit was driven for some distance parallel with the lode, which, however, could not be cut for want of ventilation until the junction of the adit with the lode. That being now complete the work of exploration has began, and it is many years since any mine, even in Mexico, had such a prospect of magnificent results. There has been no effort made on the part of the board to make all this known to any beyond those immediately interested, they having very judiclously, I think, abstalued from trumpeting their prospects, which course, however, leaves the general public uninformed of what is well worth knowing.

SOUTH CONDURROW MINE

SOUTH CONDURROW MINE.

SOUTH CONDURROW MINE.

SIE,—I have noticed the remarks of Mr. J. Y. Watson on this mine in last week's Journal, given under the head of "Cornish Notes," and as they have a tendency to produce a wrong impression, depreciating this mine, which might cause some shareholders to part with their shares, I feel called upon to give the following statements.

There is a belt of ground between our workings on the tin 'ode and our south boundary (on the other side of which is Wheal Grenville) which at the 72 fm, level (the richest level we have yet had) has a minimum width of 27 fms., and in some places where we have our best stopes it is 22 fms. wide. To those who are not practical miners I must explain that it is only by the underlay of the lode that it can at some depth or other pass through this space so as to reach Wheal Grenville, and to be certain that it will ever do so we must take it for granted that it will always continue to dip in the same direction. Should it be affected by other lodes and branches falling into it, and take a vertical direction in depth, which is requently the case, it would never reach Wheal Grenville, and should its under' ay be considerably lessened by the same causes (as it has been already) it would not do so within any practicable depth. The horizontal direction of the lode is about parallel with the south boundary, the bearing of the last if fms. driven through in the 72 fm. level having been about 5°, and not 20° to 30° south of west, as scated by Mr. Watson. The lode will thus pass through a distance of 176 fms. before reaching the western boundary, beyond which the ground is not thus far under grant to anyone.

In extending our workings eastward the underlie is much greater, but in this direction the lode makes a considerable turn horizontally, and takes a course more in accordance with that named by Mr. Watson, only it is a still greater deviation from east and west, and the greater such deviation the further it goes into our ore ground, and away from Wheal Grenville. Thus, the 61

is at the top 24 ms. from the soundary, it was the top 24 ms. It was a soon, and is at the bottom, or 61 fm. level, 38 fathoms from the boundary.

Mr. Watson hints in his remarks that possibly our engine is too small. As soon, however, as we have made the contemplated alterations in the pitwork it will be seen that our engine will be sufficient for us for a much greater depth than we have yet reached. We hope, also, that the new cross-cuts which are being driven in our direction from Wheal Grenville will, if persevered with, lend us a helping hand as far as the water is concerned.

Mr. Watson says also that the men underground in Wheal Grenville can hear the men working in South Condurrow. No one will be surprised at this when I mention the fact that the workings in Wheal Grenville have been prosecuted on one lode to within about 5 fms. of South Condurrow, and that this lode, which has been a very good one, underlies towards us at a rat of about 2½ fc. in a fathom, which will bring it into ore ground in the 72 fm, level. There is an afathom, which will bring it into ore ground in the 72 fm, level. There is an at about the 35 fathom level. The first lode referred to was some time since reported on by the agents of Wheal Grenville has one of value; but since it has been named a "dropper." We console ourselves with the idea that a good "dropper" is the teter than nothing.

Mr. Watson concludes by advising "every shareholder in South Condurrow to

a "dropper." We console ourselves with the constant of the period of the conduction of the conduction. The conduction of the conduction of

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SILVER MINING IN ENGLAND—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES.

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SILVER MINING IN ENGLAND—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES.

SIR,—It is an undisputed fact, a demonstrable consequence, that England—the pride of the world, the nation of commerce and wealth, the Island of Industry and enterprise, rich in talent, ingenuity, invention, and encyclopedical knowledge—is a debtor for its present brilliant position and career to one, and only one, primary source. The grand pioneer of this glorious triumph has been the "little island's" vast mineral resources—aye, of a verity Mining has been the ruling power, and the noble assistant and guiding hand to all of God's creatures, from the very creation of the world. The Heavens, the very firmament, and the Holy Writ endorse my statements. I have no desire to enter into a controversy respecting my belief that this world was created millions of years since, and that millions of years hence mineral will exist through certain practical causes where at the present moment the laws of Nature and mineral matters in combination have not yet had sufficient time to effect and develope themselves. However, I wish to dwell more upon the past and present than the future, and verily historical records, and the earliest narratives and blographies handed down to us, chronicle the mineral wealth of England, and without which who can dispute that our favoured country would be now a mere speck upon the face of the globe in science, wealth, and affluence, as it in reality is as regards its very limited space.

The most noble, the honourable, and the scientific pursuit of Mining is in stern, stolid truth the only branch of business that confers entirely new benefits to mankind, and brings positively and purely new wealth into the world. This alone is sufficient to explain the reason of the vast explorations daily going forward in the bowels of the earth. How often do we hear of merchant princes, millionaires, who amass almost fabulous wealth, the secret of which is readily arrived at. For example, if several thousand bales (representing several hundreds of thousands of po

latroduced men of brains, industry, and capacity, who are striving neart and mind in the good cause.

It is not generally believed that the mineral wealth of England is a land flowing with milk and honey for either gold or silver, and I am not myself of opinion that the precious metals exist in unmeasured quantities of very rich qualities, but it is proved that occasionally most extraordinary deposits of silver are found, as at my offices here can be seen a rock of silver ore weighing 84 lbs., one-quarter part of which is pure silver, taken from the Queen Mine, near Calsock, Cornwall. Such a large and rich block is hardly, if ever, found in the noted foreign silver districts, but as abroad so must we at home look for great and lasting profits from the large quantity of poorer class stuffs. It is very simple when deposits of rich silver ores are discovered to find ready buyers at the hands of the large English smelting firms, but the great secret is to turn to profit the masses, the practically almost unlimited quantities, of mineralised only one, but more than one hundred lodes in Devon and Cornwall, varying in

size from 1 foot to large flookan courses of several hundred feet wide, that only a few feet from surface will averago 5 ozs. of silver per ton of stuff; and I do not hesitate to say that it would be comparatively easy, with the disposition and the erection of machinery and amalgamation works upon a gigantic scale; to treat 1,000,000 tons per annum, and extract the silvertherefrom. Of course, if the method costs 30s. the value and extract the silvertherefrom. Of course, if the method costs 30s. the value posing the cost only 20s., and the net profit 5s., a revenue of 250,000, per annum, beddes giving employment to thousands, would not be unacceptable. Again, there is another matter, even far more important, as regards profit, which it is useless to dispute its for great goal of all our earnest endeavours in business life. Practical mining men, at least, know that deposits of mineral are discovered in veins or lodes, the average depth (say) of tin, copper, or lead being 100 feet to 1000 feet from surface, and that these veins or lodes crop up close to grass, and the backs (that is, the lode near the surface) being generally composed of gossan, peach, prian, flookan, or quarta; &c., explorations at first in depth, and then in length, are made upon the strength of such, which are, with due consideration to the strats through which the lodes run, and the district, the strongest indications of mineral deposits at deeper pounds attribute the consideration to the strats through which the lodes run, and the distribute of the such which are, with due consideration to the strats through which the lodes run, and the distribute the such as the su

MINING-PROMISE AND PROGRESS.

MINING—PROMISE AND PROGRESS,

SIR,—We are fallen on exceptional times. The moneyed class have been jerked out of the old groove of speculation, certainly without much shock to the system, owing to the great specific gravity of accumulated capital. Nevertheless, they are at fault. Foreign loans are to a super-ordinary extent critical; foreign railways are subject to obstructions on the line from political difficulties; continental stocks of all sorts waver and fluctuate, thus constituting in the aggregate a network of complications from which, when once eaught, it would be almost impossible to escape scathless. Again, those restrictions upon foreign commercial enterprise which, as night follows day, are contingencies inevitably attending war between two or more of the first-rate European powers, have the natural effect of creating among manufactural industries in this country a large inert, and therefore profitless, amount of capital; while the necessity of keeping the machinery of the several organisations moving is no less imperative. Well, in such a state of affairs, it is obvious a friendly into thim twill not be one of season, particularly when the difficulties I have just enumerated, although fraught with so much commercial ioss and financial risk to a large section of the community, are not, in the main, unproductive of benefit to at least one of our principal departments of productive labour, and to which they would seem to point as possessing intrinsic qualities, calculated to meet the existing requirements of monetary utility in a very eminent degree. I need scarcely say that British miling, as it is, is the resource indicated. There is not a day passes that does not prove the reality of such a position; and whatever doubts may still linger in the minds of certain persons—the nervous seepties of society—regarding this patent fact, it is impossible they can hold their ground much longer, in the light which the most ordinary common sense reflects upon its.

Perhaps no other species of industry could have

ever doubts may still linger in the minds of certain persons—the nervous sceptics of society—regarding this patent fact, it is impossible they can hold their ground much longer, in the light which the most ordinary common sense reflects apon it.

Perhaps no other species of industry could have outlived the neglect which mining in the United Kingdom suffered for some length of time owing to that recklessness with which those brilliant but delusive myths of finance were pursued, whereby so many thousands were involved in powerty and misery. But there was a vitality in mining which, deeply set, defied the storm that, suddenly invoked, swept direfully over the upper world, and that vitality is now asserting itself with greater power than ever. Such must ever be the case with it, as with all other primary or secondary creations that possess innate or acquired bases of worth and value. The ruins of empire are not without germs of reconstruction—the disruption of states, the severance of ancient alliances, the wrenching of nationalities, are left not without relies, however torn and shattered the ties that had bound them, from which may not be woven and wound other bandsfor union as creative of good to mankind as those passed away, never to be recalled. Nay, it may be said with Yolney, that cattle may graze "in the temples of the gods," the bat hang on leathern wing in the ruined sanctuary, and the toad and the asp rest on the mouldering altar where truth reposed and faith had worshipped; but the spirit which called those sacred evidences of thought and mind into existence lives on, superior to all vicisitudes, real, infallible, and indistructible.

Without hazarding a profane comparison, the speciality in the value of mining in this country, and the intelligence with which that speciality has been developed, type those higher principles that have outlived the wreck of matter and of power in those instances of greater magnitude. Cornwall, Devon, and Wales illustrate the fact, and while each give increasing mine-promis

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

PRICES OF MATERIALS.

				ecem	ber.	Janu	lary.	
Hoop ironper cwt.				_	*****	-		
Borer cast steel	28			-	*****	_		
5 inch patent nails	19	0		_	*****	-		
4 inch ditto	20	0		_	*****	-		
31/4 inch ditto	20	3	*****	-	*****	-		
3 inch dittoper 1000	4	8		-		-		
Iron shovelsper cwt.	28	0		_		-		
Steel-point ditto	48	0		_	*****	_		
Leatherper lb.	1	6		-		-		
Norway timberper foot	0	9	*****	_		-		
M. C. coalsper ton	11	7		11s.	6d	1181	lod	
Best candles*per dozen	5	G		5	3	5	6	
Tallow*per cwt,	47			-	*****	48	0	
Grease*	12	0		_	*****	Name .		
Oil*per gallon	4	6		-	*****	-		
Powder*per 100 lbs.	38	0	*****	-		42	0	
Safety fuse*per coil	0			0		0	4	
Rope*	42		*****	-	*****	_		

"W. B." LEAD MINES.—We are informed that at the end of June next Mr. Sopwith, who for upwards of a quarter of a century has acted as chief agent at the W.B. lead mines in Northumberland and Durham, will ease active connections with them. Mr. Sopwith will then have completed 50 years' work in his profession, and we are sure few men will have better carned their reretirement than that gentleman. His life has been one of energy and industry, and although by no means in the sere and yellow leaf yet, his very active and laborious career has not been entirely without effect upon even his naturally healthy, if not robust constitution. During the past winter Mr. Sopwith has suffered somewhat severely from illness, and his medical advisors recommend the cessation of those active duties which has so long and so honourably performed. The many hundreds of workmen, with the staff generally connected with the W.B. mines, will most sincerely regret the cause of the retirement of one for whom they have every reason to feel the utmost respect and cateem. We truet, however, that in the calm and quiet of a well-deserved leisure, Mr. Sopwith may speedlily recruit his energies, and by yet long spared to assist in the promotion of those educational and other measures of improvement in which he has for so many years taken a deep interest, and by which the district of the W.B. mines in Aliendale, Weardale, and elsewhere have been so greatly benefitted. We are "W. B." LEAD MINES .- We are informed that at the end of June

giad to learn that Mr. Besumont's acquiescence in this arrangement has been of the most generous and friendly character, and marked by lasting and solid proofs of his esteem and regard.—Hecham Courant.

THE DOLCOATH MINE-ITS HISTORY.

The usual bi-monthly meeting of the Dolcoath adventurers was held at the mine, on Monday, when the statement of accounts, and report of the good old mine, was read by Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS,

THE DOLCOATH MINE—ITS HISTORY.

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Bart, and a dividend (on eight weeks, working) of 34, per ahare declared. The usual routine business being concluded, the share-holders sat down to a substantial dimen, Mr. MAR GUY PERABE in the chair. After the usual loyal toasts, and the lord of the mine, had received respectful attention, Mr. M. G. PEARSE gave a most interesting historical account of this venerable old mine. He said:—A short time since there appeared before the public an interesting account of a mine in this parish (! allude to West Seton)—23 years' history of its rise and progress. This has led me to think it might be recorded to Dolcoath. Our means of obtaining information are somewhat scanty: nevertheless, we are enabled to gather a 'little light, which we think will be somewhat interesting. We are mainly indebted to the late Capt. CHALLES THOMAS (whose memory will ever be associated with respect and honour in connection with Dolcoath) for those particulars. At what period our forefathers began to sink the first shaft we cannot say with any degree of cortainty, the earlier days are all the state of the st

of the profit to the adventurers, it has given employment for 10 years past to an average of 1000 persons, and spent an enormous amount in the way of merchants' supplies.

Now, as to the future of Dolcoath, the report is in your hands, and I doubt not has been examined with your usual care. It is satisfactory to find the deepest level in the mine is opening up a productive lode. I learn from our respected manager they will soon begin to sink the sump below this level, which will make the next level 314 fms. below the adit, which is 40 fms., or 354 fms. from the surface, and how much deeper they may sink is not for me to say, but with the present improved state of machinery it is quite clear there can be no serious impediment to the mine being sunk to the 500. Of course our expenses are necessarily somewhat heavy, and for our continued prosperity we are very much dependent on the price of tin, but with the world at peace, and the infinite variety of uses to which tin and tin-plate is appropriated, my own conviction is that we are not and shall not keep pace with the world's requirements; anyhow, with a fair price we have nothing to fear, and may look forward to many years of prosperity, shall I say as many in the future as in the past. Well, that would be 300 years; that is looking a long way into the future, and I am sure none of you are careful to do this. We may, however, take comfort in the fact that the resources of the mine are very encouraging. eareful to do this. We may, however, take comfort in the fact tha

careful to do this. We may, however, take comfort in the fact that the resources of the mine are very encouraging.

In 1857 we had the pleasure of presenting the late Capt, Thomas with a service of plate. He remarked on that interesting occasion:—
"It is my decided judgment that it would be a difficult matter to select a better staff for conducting every scientific and practical operation in the mine than the agents with whom I am associated." Gentlemen, those agents are still among us; we have had 14 years further proof of their faithfulness and ability, and they have had 14 years additional experience in the working of our mine. Capt. Charles is gone to his reward; we have a son worthy in all respects of such a father, and we have Capts. Tonkin, Pearce, Provis, and Bawden. I have much pleasure in giving the usual toast, "Suc-

BAWDEN. I have much pleasure in giving the usual toast, "Success to Dolcoath: connecting with that the name of our respected manager, Capt. JOSIAH THOMAS, and the other agents of the mine." [The agents, in responding to their healths, gave much satisfactory information to the shareholders respecting the position and prospects of the mine. Their report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

At a public auction at Webb's Hotel, on Monday, twenty-five Tincroft shares were sold at about 481. 15s. per share, and four shares in the South Caradon Mining Company at 2001. each.

Meetings of Public Companies.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday,—Mr. G. W. Dumbell in the chair.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The accounts presented showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 86162. 4s. 7d. The general account of receipt and expenditure from Aug. 5 to Feb. 3 showed a credit of 21742. 18s. 1d., after deducting the dividend paid on Sept. 30 and Dec. 30, amounting to 12,0002. The report of the directors was read, as follows:—

The directors of Great Laxey have much satisfaction in meeting their fellow-shareholders, because they consider that the mine has not only maintained its reputation in the past half-year, but has lately disclosed new deposits of ore, by which the reserves are greatly increased, and the future enduring value of the mine more firmly established than ever. From recent valuable discoveries the tailings of lead ore have considerably increased, but after a short time, when the ground is more effectually laid open, the present increase, if not exceeded, is expected to be steadily kept up. It is true that the dividends for the last half-year have been a little less than at some former periods, but that has arisen from causes over which the directors have no control. The returns show an increase in lead ore of 108 tons, but the depressed state of the market for lead, and the same time no reduction could take place in the expenses connected with the mine. The directors have no fear for the future; at the same time they do not attempt to lead anyone to suppose that the dividends of any mine can be so certain as never to fluctuate, and they hope that their determination not to declare a greater dividendent has hardenders in the directors.

The report of the managers was read, as follows:—

attempt to land anyone to suppose that the dividends of any mine can be so certain as every to fluctuate, and they hope that their determination not to declare a greater dividendithan them he has actually earned will, at all events, not lessen the confidence of the shareholders in the directors.

The report of the managers was read, as follows:—

April 6.—In handing you our half-yearly report, we have pleasure in stating that the operations of the mines have gone on satisfactorily, and almost without any interruption, since your last general meeting. The main engine-shart is now down about 8 fathoms below the 220; the lode maintains its usual size and productiveness, being 6 feet wide, and worth or lead and beinde about 60. per fathom. All the water drainage of the lode below the 240 is loude 60. per fathom. All the water drainage of the lode below the adit level for nearly 1 mile in length, has to be pumped out through this shaft, and this in connection with the hardness of the lode makes our progress in sinking unavoidably slow. The 220 has been driven north 3½ fms, and holed to the sum sunk down on the Welsh slide referred to in last report, and the end is no as to enable us to resume the sinking of the Welsh shaft being the 210, caused, we think, by another small side or cross the shaft being the 210, caused, we think, by another small side or cross the shaft being the 210, caused, we think, by another small side or cross the think the one above referred to, in a lode worth 2010, per fathom, but the water was too quick for us, and we had to discontinue the sinking : If this level is not drained by the 220 shortly, we shall contrive other un-ans to sink the Welsh shaft, so as to basten the communication between the two shafts, and also to more speedily open out the ore ground we have to the north of the Welsh. The 210 full level has been driven north if athous the sinking : If this level is not drained by the 220 shortly, we shall contrive other unavastical states of the shall be a shall be a shall be a shal

side: the lode up to it is yielding a tons of copper ore per fathom, and we have no doubt when the side is cut through it will be equally productive on the other at le. The 165 end south is at present poor, and the same may be said of the 60 driving south.

Dumbell's: During the past half-year the shaft has been sunk 9½ fathoms, making it 14½ fms. below the 165; the lode has greatly improved since your last meeting, at one time worth 2001, per fm., and it is now worth 1601, per fm. We shall soon commeace to drive north and south on its course at what will be termed the 170, and by so doing we expect to open out as rich a plece of ore ground as any we have had in this part of the mine. The lode in the 155 end, driving south, is worth 401, per fm.; and the same level, driving north, is worth 501, per fm. We shall soon tole the latter end to a sump sunk down from the 1140, and thereby open out a large section of profitable ground for stopes. The lode in the 140 end, driving north, is in improving, now worth 601, per fm.; and the sump Lode on the 145 end being very bad, the driving is suspended until the sump is holed to the 140 for ventilation. At the 110 we are driving a cross-cut east, for the purpose of intersecting another lode, which is known to exist at the adit level, but never proved below; we may, however, have a good distance to drive to cut it. We have also resumed driving the main adit level northwards, beyond Agnesab. We are now busily at work with the new reservoir at Ballacregga, as decided on in the autumn of last work with the new reservoir at Ballacregga, as decided on in the autumn of last work with the new reservoir at Ballacregga, as decided on in the autumn of last work with the new reservoir at Ballacregga, as decided on in the autumn of last year. In the south side of Laxey Gien the surface trials in search of the main Laxey lode have been continued, and a great extent of ground, from east to west, has been explored, but we are unable to find anything of note beyond the lode opened on in a

the mines were never better for continued and permanent success.—R. Rows, J. Barksell..

The CHAIRMAN said he had very great pleasure in addressing the shareholders upon the present occasion, because he considered that the accounts and the detailed report of the managers were satisfactory as to the past, and encouraging as to the future. He fully agreed with the observations concluding that report, for he fully believed the mine was never in a better condition, or more likely to be a permanent, enduring, and profitable investment for the shareholders. The directors in their report had referred to the fact that for the last six months the dividends had been 8s, per share per quarter, and the board did not think that any company would have less confidence in those directors who shaped their dividends according to the earnings, rather than by falsifying the earnings make the accounts appear to justify a larger dividend. He was quite satisfied, whatever might be the feelings of parties, alt hough they might be disappear to justify a larger dividend. He was dutie satisfied, whatever might be the feelings of parties, alt hough they might be disappointed—and he was disappointed as much as, perhaps, anybody—that the course the present board pursued was prudent and sound, and he would never be a party to declare a dividend beyond the amount actually earned. (Hear, hear.) The diminished dividend, and he would never be a party to declare a dividend beyond the amount actually earned. (Hear, hear.) The diminished dividend, however, did not arise from any cause over which the directors could have possible control. As men of business, they must be all aware of the extraordinary effects produced upon all markets, and especially the metal market, by the war in France. They expected when that war commenced that instead of lower they would have had higher prices, but it had been otherwise, the average realised during the preceding six months having been 22%, whereas in the six months embraced in the accounts it had been a rare thing to obtain 22%, per ton for their lead; and in spelter the reduction had been greater than in lead. So great, indeed, had been the reduction in the price of that metal that they had been obliged to say they would not sell under a given price. They would find in last August accounts that blende sold and in stock was of the value of 10,318%, but in the last six months' accounts it was only 8256%, showing in that article alone a loss of 2066%. Had they realised an ordinary price for lead and blende they would have had more than sufficient to pay the 10s, quarterly dividend. During the last six months they had produced 108 tons of lead more than during the previous six months, but the difference in the amount received was only 1700%, instead of more than 2000%. The mine, therefore, had not diminished in its produce, but, as they were all aware, they were dependent upon the fluctuations of the

market for the price realised for their produce. As to the mine, he was fully satisfied it was in as good a position as it could possibly be. As he had already stated, they had been compelled to hold a very large amount of blende in hand, but since the accounts were made up—Feb. 3—they had sold blende and lead to the value of 15,1514. of which 65064, was for blende. There was a very great responsibility upon directors who conducted a large concern like this as to whether they should sell or hold their blende. They did not attempt to hold their lead, because they could do no otherwise than to submit to the price, whatever it might be; but the case was quite different as to blende, for sometimes the market was so depressed that literally they could get no price at all. They had limited their price to 34, 3s., instead of 34. 11s. 6d., which, upon the large quantity they produced, made a very considerable reduction, but, of course, they would again raise their price as soon as the market was firm enough to justify them in doing so. As to the mine, which engrossed as much of his attention as any portion of his business, he might mention that in the sole of the 145 there was found a small portion of ore, and it was determined to work upon it for the purpose of taking out whatever ore it might contain. When broken into it was found to be in the shape of a wedge, the thinner part being uppersent. mention that in the sole of the 145 there was found a small porton of ore, and it was determined to work upon it for the purpose of taking out whatever ore it might contain. When broken into it was found to be in the shape of a wedge, the thinner part being uppermost. It was found to spread each side as they worked down upon it, and that it was going north, covered only by a shell of rock. Upon opening it proved to be of considerable extent. They were now putting down a sump north, the end being worth 60%, per fathom, and improving every foot. Taking the value of the ends in the several levels now being driven north, and seeing that the lode in Dumbell's shaft was worth 160% per fathom, there was an immense space of ground between those points in whole ground, and which they had reasonable right to believe contained a deposit of ore that could not be taken out in the next 10 or 20 years, with all the appliances to boot. If what was stated in the report of the managers was true—and nobody could doubt it—every shareholder could judge for himself of the enormous reserves there were in that part of the mine alone, irrespective of the old mine. There the main engine-shaft was being sunk below the deepest level—the 220—where they were never without ore, which was an immense fact, and one which very few mines in the kingdom could state, and just now it had increased from 40% to 60% per fathom. The 210 end was worth 100% per fathom; the 200 end, 150%; the 190 end, 30%; the 180 end, 70%; the 165 end, 70%; and the 150 end, 40%, which showed the immense amount of ore being diven through. 200 end, 150L; the 190 end, 30L; the 180 end, 70L; the 165 end, 70L; and the 150 end, 40L, which showed the immense amount of ore being driven through. At present they were unable to work below the 200 and 210, on account of the water, which, however, would shortly be tapped by the engine-shaft. The lower part was as rich or richer than any part of the mine. For the same reason they were unable to go on sinking the Welsh shaft, but an arrangement had been made by which they would be able to pump the water from that shaft at a small cost, and so work the rich and profitable ore ground discovered at that point. The aggregate value of the different ends was now 570L per fathom, the "sumps" 360L, and the two shafts—the main engine-shaft and Dumbell's—220L, or in other words, a total aggregate value of 1150L per fathom. That was a state of things not often to be met with in any mine; and nobody could charge him with over-estimating the value of the mine when he (the Chairman) said that it was an intrinsically large and permanent property; and that, although it might vary in the amount of its dividends, the child was unborn that would see its resources exhausted. (Hear, hear.) It had been agreed to form a large reservoir to provide them with water in dry seasons. They had about eight miles of water-course, by which they brought every stream in the neighbourhood to their use. By the feudal rights existing in the island they could obtain whatever water they wanted; and they had exercised that power to the utmost of their ingenuity. The reservoir would not be completed till next year, and then they would be in a position to cope with any difficulty arising from dry seasons. It was being paid for out of their reserve capital, and it would probably cost between 3000L and 4000L. They were also about to form a tramway from the washing-floors and stores to the sea-beach and harbour. by which means they and the 150 end, 401, which showed the immense amount of ore being 40001. They were also about to form a tramway from the washing-floors and stores to the sea-beach and harbour, by which means they would be able to load the vessels direct from the trucks—the neceswould be able to load the vessels direct from the trucks—the necessary power had been obtained to lay the tramway along the high-road. Although possessing the best floors of any mine in the kingdom, certain alterations were about to be made to improve their efficiency. During the last twelve months they had erected a very admirable auxiliary in one of Blake's stone-breakers, by which they were enabled to do away with a vast deal of manual labour. Since the last meeting they had appointed a new secretary in the Isle of Man, the health of the late secretary having entirely broken down. He did not know that he had anything further to add, except to say that the directors had but one object in view, and worked most harmoniously together to do the best they possibly could for the mine and the company, and, being large shareholders, also the best for themselves. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by moving that the reports and accounts be received and adopted.

The proposition having been duly seconded, the motion adopting

accounts be received and adopted.

The proposition having been duly seconded, the motion adopting the report and accounts was put and carried unanimously, and it was agreed that a list of the shareholders should be printed as usual, to be obtained upon application at the office.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to questions from different shareholders, stated that, in omitting to print upon this occasion a list of the shareholders, the board had consulted the expressed wishes of some of the English proprietors. The complaint was that they were written to by people connected with every scheme that was introduced to be public, to avoid which the English shareholders begged the board not to have the share list printed. He and his condense begged the board not to have the share list printed. As to their claim against the Laxer Neath Smelting Company, it was impossible to say what it would be worth, the works and plant not having yet been sold; they were, however, represented to be of very great value. He added that not one of the Great Laxey directors beld any interest whatever in the Laxer Neath Company, although strongly urged to become shareholders; as directors of Great Laxey, they did not think they could consistently be both sollers and buyers of the ore.

The meeting was then declared special, and the CHAIRMAN said

did not think they could consistently be both sellers and buyers of the ore.

The meeting was then declared special, and the CHAIRMAN said that according to the 36th article of the company's Deed the qualification for a director was 100 shares. He who had suggested this alteration had but one object in view, and that was the subdivision of the shares among a greater number of English shareholders suitable as directors. Originally, when the qualification was fixed at 100 shares, they were 4t. each, whereas now they fluctuated between 17t. and 20t.—therefore the holder of 50 shares now held two or three times as much interest in the company as an original holder of 100 shares. He, therefore, moved that the article in question be altered, and that the qualification for a director be fixed at 50 shares.—The proposition being duly seconded, was put and carried with one dissentient.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday, Mr. W. C. BULLER in the chair.

The London Manager and Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The report of the directors was read, as follows :-

The directors feel pleasure in laying before you the accompanying report from lapt. Rowe, the local manager, from which it appears that the mine is giving more definite signs of approaching a profitably productive state than it has were done before.

The quantity of ore raised and sold during the past twelve months is 190 tons.

The realising 28571, against 160 tons, realising 21581. In the previous year. Another than the previous year. Another the previous year is a constant to the previous year.

realising 2487L, against 160 tons, realising 2188L. In the previous year. Another 40 tons have been sampled, and Capk. Rowe expects that when the north shaft is complete to the 96 (daily expected) the returns will be at once increased. The shareholders are aware that in August last the directors were authorised to increase the capital by the issue of 7500 preference shares of IL each. Up to the date of the balance-sheet, it will be seen that 3560 shares were subscribed for, since which 145 more have been taken—making the total number 3705. It has, however, been intimated to your directors that three gentleman who have recently visited the mine (one of whom is already a considerable shareholder) are ready to take or place 2000 of these shares, provided at least one of them is elected on the board of directors. As one of the directors sha intimated his readiness to retire, there is no difficulty in complying with this condition. After much negociation with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the directors have succeeded in obtaining from them an offer of a new lease for 21 years from Oct. 10 last, subject to the approval of the Board of Treasury. The rent to be 11, per annum, the royalty 1-20th on blende ore, 1-15th on copper ore, and 1-12th on lead ore, such royalty not to amount to less than 50t, per annum—it being provided that in the event of the mine being worked, and explorations carried on to the satisfaction of ther Majesty's Commissioners, one-fourth part of the royalty payable during each of the first three years of the term shall be remitted or allowed to the lessees. Mr. Howard, on behalf of the Commissioners, also writes:—"The lease to be in the form and to contain the covenants now usually adopted in Grown leases of a similar description, one of which will require the lessees to keep at least eight able-bodied miners constantly at work on the premises, and others will entitle the Crown to one-fourth part of the consideration to which the lessees may become entitled on the assignment or other dis

In accordance with the articles, the whole of the directors and the auditor retire from office, and offer themselves for re-election.

The report of the manager was read, as follows:—

April 8.—It will be remembered that at the general meeting, held 12 months ago, the principal question discussed was the propriety of sinking the north shaft with all the rapidity possible, and then to provide means for doing so. The meeting decided in the affirmative, but upon certain conditions—a reduction in the royalty on the part of the Crown, and also the extent of new shares that might be taken up by the shareholders for providing the further necessary work for hastening the sinking of the north shaft until September last; since then we have sunk the north shaft il ms. 4 ft., and risen towards it from the 73 fm. level 12 fms. 2 ft., and are now daily expecting to hole the two points. The shaft is also sunk and holed from the 73 fathom level to the 93 fm. level, where we are cutting a lodge and preparing as fast as possible to sink to the 110 fathom level, a distance of it fms.; this will take about eight months to accomplish, and in the course of which I expect the sinking will intersect the first or southern run of ore ground, through which the 110 is now passing. The 110 fm. level end is nearly up under the line of the north shaft, and for the last 14 fms, has been in ore ground; the lode in the present end is 4 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of lead per fathom, besides a mixture of blende and copper. The 99 fm. level end for the last 2 fms. fell off in value, but has again improved, and the lode is a how a first or souther and a first or southern and a first or southern run of ore ground; the lode in the present end is 4 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of lead per fathom, besides a mixture of blende and copper. The 99 fm. level end for the last 2 fms. fell off in value, but has again improved, and the lode is now 3 ft. wide, worth about 15 cwts. of lead per fathom; we have ore ground laid open in this level for 72 fms. in length,

Tuesday next.—R. Rows.

The CHAIRMAN had much pleasure in moving that the reports and balance-sheet be received and adopted. He did not know that he could add any material point to the information already in the hands of the shareholders. He might, perhaps, mention that there had been a great deal of negociation with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in connection with the new lease; the directors desired the new lease to be granted with a reduction of dues from 1-12th to the new lease to be granted with a reduction of dues from 1-12th to 1-18th, but the Commissioners refused to grant upon such terms, offering a new lease for 21 years at the old royalties, but provided that in the event of the mine being worked to the satisfaction of the Commissioners one-fourth part of the royalty during the first three years should be remitted to the lessees. As Capt. Rowe, the manager, was present to afford shareholders any information beyond that contained in his report, he (the Chairman) would not take upon himself to refer thereto, but content himself by stating that the mine had at length head of length at which every indicative

was present to afford shareholders any information beyond that contained in his report, he (the Chairman) would not take upon himself to refer thereto, but content himself by stating that the mine had at length been developed to a depth at which every indication justified the confident hope that shareholders were about to be deservedly rewarded for their patience and outlay. (Hear, hear.)

Capt. Rowe, in reply to questions, stated that he hoped shortly to increase the returns from 20 to 30 tons per month. It was a noteworthy feature that Great Laxey when at about a similar depth to the present bottom of Great North Laxey realised about the same price for its ore as the Great North Laxey ore now fetched. At Great Laxey the percentage of silver augmented as depth was increased, and at Great North Laxey the value of the lode and the length of ore ground were considerably improving in depth.

Mr. EDWARD COOKE enquired whether the north shaft was being sunk in the been sunk to the 95 fm. level, that all the ore dipped north, and that this shaft would be made the main shaft of the mine. They would not only be sinking in ore ground, but they would also have ore ground on either side. It was a significant fact, the importance of which could not be over-rated, that the deeper they went the longer were the bunches of ore, and its average quality also improved. They had, too, any amount of ore ground north.

Mr. MURGHISON, in reply to a question, stated that in the estimate at the end of the balance-sheet the March cost had been reckoned that was not due till May, and if the matter referred to in the greport were carried out by 2000 preference shares being taken up by gentlemen who had recently inspected the mine there would be an available capital from April 10 f 35001, after paying every debt. Up to the end of last month their liabilities were about 1001, but the March cost was not due till May]2-on the other side, to meet that amount (without reckoning the 2000 shares) there was 4237l.

The CHARRANA added that a return

hear.)—Mr. WHITE seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

Capt. Row is in acknowledging the vote, stated that the mine had hitherto been so slow in coming forward that he could not have fairly expected a vote of thanks until some better results had been realised. He did, however, feel condient that by the next meeting the shareholders would have better reasons for according to him their thanks, for he believed by that time the mine would be in such a condition as not to require further assistance from the shareholders, but, on the contrary, yield some substantial proof of being a profitable mine. After a long struggle and great patience, he believed the shareholders would at last reap their reward. It was a very curious fact that when he went to Great Laxey—mow some 25 years since—that mine was at the same level (the 110) as that which had at last been attained in Great North Laxey. It was below that depth where Great Laxey began to prove such a great success, and he noped that Great North Laxey would follow such an excellent example. (Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GREAT WESTERN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday,—Mr. EDWARD COOKE in the chair.
The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.
A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a credit balance of 9184, 10s. 2d.

lance of 9181, 10s, 2d.

The report of the manager was read, as follows:—

April 12.—Fisher's Lode: Michell's engine-shaft has been sunk during the last three months 3 fms, 3 ft., and is now down 40 fms, below adit, plat cut, and a cross-cut commenced at this depth to drive north towards the lode, which we expect to intersect in about four weeks from this time, The 30 has been driven east 9 fms, through ground that is now being taken by tributers at a profit it lode in the present end is 2ft. wide, worth 84. per fathom. In the bottom of this level, west of the shaft, we have sunk a winze a short distance, and were obliged to suspend it on account of water; the lode in this winze is 4 feet wide, worth 40t, per fathom. The flat-rod shaft is sunk 3 fms, 2 ft. 6 im., and is communicated to the 30, which is driven from Michell's engine-shaft; the lode in this shaft is 2½ ft. wide, worth 91, per fathom, the sinking of which will be resumed as soon as the lode is cut in the 40, which will drain off a certain part of the water. The 20 has been extended west 9 fms. 5 ft., through a profitable lode, and is now set on tribute.—Middle Lode: Cuttis's shaft has been annk during the quarter 4 fms. 3 ft.; the lode in the shaft has improved, it being 2 ft. wide, worth 10t. per fathom. The 35 has been driven east 2 fms. 5 ft.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 16t, per fathom. This level has also been driven west 2 fms.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and judging from the appearance of the lode at these three points, we consider we are on the top of a new bunch of tin, not seen in the upper levels. The lode, and judging from the appearance of the lode at these three points, we consider we are on the top of a new bunch of tin, not seen in the upper levels. The 30 is driven west 8 fms., and has passed through ground that will be set on tribute; the lode in the end is worth 40. per fathom. In the stope in this level, east of the shaft, the lode is worth 40. per fathom. In the stope in this level, east of the shaft, the lode is worth 30. per fathom. The 20 is driven west 5 fms. 3 ft.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 31. per fathom. Andrews's whim-shaft issunk 6 fms. 5 ft., and is now down 3 fms. 1 ft. below the 10; the lode is 3 feet wide, producing some rich stones of tin.—South Lode: The 10 has been driven east 5 fms.; the lode is 2\frac{1}{2}\$ ft. wide, worth 31. per fathom; the back of this level is set on tribute at a profit. The deep adli is driven west 2 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; the end at the present time is suspended, and the back set on tribute. In the bottom of this level we have sunk a wince 7 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. through profitable ground; for the whole depth the lode in the bottom of the winze is 4 ft. wide, worth 91. per fathom for tin, with rich stones of copper ore—a very promising-looking lode. There are employed on tutwork, slinking shafts, winzes, and driving different levels, 44 men; on tribute, 74 men, a tributes varying from 10s. to 15s. In 11., at a standard of 60l. per ton, the tributers paying all expenses; in various other branches 96 men: making a total in and on the mines of 214 persons. At surface we have fixed flat-rods from Michell's engine to the flat-rod shaft, bull toob-pit, fixed balance-bob in the same, in evadines and the same, in an accumulated stuff that may be had for a long time to come. With regard to the prospects during the next quarter, we consider the returns of tin will exceed the continuous of the same than two lodes of great promise. Every Tathom we go down confirms our belief that the mine will make rich in depth. We are looking forward that he level will be a very rich one f The CHAIRMAN said he met his co-shareholders upon this occasion

with feelings of satisfaction, because it afforded him an opportunity of informing them that the depth had been attained for which the present company resumed the development of the mine. The 40 below adit had been reached, and it was calculated that in about a month's time the valuable run of ore ground gone down in the level above would be reached, which there was every reason to believe would prove the Great Western to be a permanently profitable mine. Although during the past three months profits had not been realised, by reason of many circumstances over which no one had any possible control, yet, notwithstanding the large amount of development cost incurred, the benefit of which would be realised hereafter, the committee did not deem it necessary to make a cail, but he hoped that by the time they next met they would have make a cail, but he hoped that by the time they next met they would have fally and satisfactorily accomplished the object for which their present operations were initiated. Seeing that they had had such a long run of ore ground tions were initiated. Seeing that they had had such a long run of ore ground tions were initiated. Seeing that they had had such a long run of ore ground tions were initiated. Seeing that they had had such a long run of ore ground tons were initiated. Seeing that they had had such a long run of ore ground tons were initiated. Seeing that they had had such a long run of ore ground tons were initiated. A SIAREHOLDER considered the present report the most satisfactory and encouring the present shareholders had ever had submitted to them. With such couring the present shareholders had ever had submitted to them. With such he was at a loss to understand why the shares were quoted at so low a price, he was at a loss to understand why the shares were surely worth 61, or 81, per share, there being every indication of its becoming almost immediately a dividend-paying mine.

Mr. PETER WATSON also thought it was far the best report they had had since the present company comme

As compared there being every indication of its becoming aimost immediately a divided-paying mine.

Mr. PETER WATSON also thought it was far the best report they had had since Mr. PETER WATSON also thought it was far the best report they had had since the present company commenced operations. The various points of operation the present company commenced operations. The various points of operation which their manager spoke with regard to the bottom of the mine should be sufficient to induce shareholders to look forward to the Great Western becoming ficient to induce shareholders to look forward to the Great Western becoming one of the leading mines in Western Cornwall.

Mr. QUILLEAR noticed that the Chairman, and also the manager, had increased Mr. QuilLear noticed that the Chairman, and also the manager, had increased The CHAIRMAN said that was perfectly true; and his opinion had since been from CHAIRMAN said that was perfectly true; and his opinion had since been for the mine was showing better indications than when they commenced working. Of the mine was showing better indications than when they commenced working. He considered he had sufficient grounds to justify him in regarding the Great He considered he had sufficient grounds to justify him in regarding the Great fit of the mine as more than an ordinary speculation. Notwithstanding every drawback and difficulty there had been sold during the last three months 36 tons of tin, which had realised nearly 3000f.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were hassed and allowed.

Justificial as suggestion to the committee that the next general meeting, in July via the a suggestion to the committee that the next general meeting, in July via the as suggestion to the committee that the next general meeting, in July via the as suggestion to the committee that the next general meeting, in July via the as suggestion to the committee that the next general meeting, in July via the asset in the asset in the asuggestion to the committee that

ed and allowed. on the proposition of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Ross, it was agreed it be a suggestion to the committee that the next general meeting, in July be held on the mine. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee of management terminated the proceedings.

[The Meetings of other companies are published in this day's Supplement.]

The Indian and Colonial Mercantile Directorry.—The value of directories to commercial men is so well known, that whenever their accuracy can be relied upon they are sure to obtain a large number of supporters, and as the publishers, Messrs. G. Street, of Cornhill, and Street Brothers, of Serle-street, are known to possess exceptional facilities for procuring exact Indian and Colonial information, the appearance of their names upon the title-page will suffice to secure full confidence in the work from all who may consult it. The directory of each country, colony, and town commences with a short description showing their commercial capabilities and peculiarities; and in addition to the trade returns, tariffs, &c., relating to them, full particulars are given of the steam and other communications with them, together with rates and times of transit, whenever anything like a regular mode of conveyance or correspondence exists, the details being in all cases sufficiently complete to enable the merchant or other person about to visit or slip to them to determine at a glance the route best suited to his especial purpose. The various banks in each place are noted, and as the London agent of each is given there will be no difficulty in establishing financial relations with any place desired. Tables of weights and measures for each place are also given, and what is still more important a good "trades and professions" directory, which will be of great value to all who desire to enter into business arrangements with the countries, whether as buyers or sellers. An immense amount of labour must have been involved in the production of the volume, but the publishers have succeeded in making its occupieto and valuable that they may well be congratulated upon having undertaken and accomplished the task.

Breakfast — Epps's Cocoa — Gratteful and Comforting,—

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Each packet is labelled—James Epps and Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London. Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very light, thin evening beverage

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, AND ULCERS.—The treatment erroneously pursued in these cases was to drive the disease inwards thus making matters far worse than by allowing it to take its natural course, as it only breaks out elsewhere with an aspect ten times more dreadful than before. The only safe and certain method of dealing with this description of disease consists in drawing all morbid matters from the part, and expelling all gross humours from the system. Holloway's celebrated ointment and pills, however, act in conjunction, the one internally and the other externally, and by the conjoint action of these two inestimable specifies all classes of external diseases are speedily and radically removed, even when all other means have failed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, TO ULCERS.—The treatment erroneously pursued in these cases was to drive the

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—H. Francis, April 12: The stopes on the north side of No. 2 adit east, and those above this level, are much the same as last week. The No. 2 adit east is driving in favourable ground for ore, stones of which are occasionally met with. Rule's cross-out, north from deep adit east, continues to look most promising; the end is spotted with lead ore. We are progressing steadily with the dressing, but are still short of hand in this department.

BEDFORD UNITED.—Wm. Phillips, April 13: The mine throughout is looking just the same as reported last week. A full report will be given in the beginning of next week for the meeting.

BLAEN CAELAN.—John Evans, April 12: The shaft sinking below the 10 is down 8 fathoms, ground without alteration. The 10, east of shaft, has improved again, and the end now produces about 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The stope

standing of next week for the meeting.

BLAEN CAELAN.—John Rvans, April 12: The shaft sinking below the 10 is down 8 fathoms, ground without alteration. The 10, east of shaft, has improved again, and the end now produces about 1 too of lead ore per fathom. The stope in the back of this adit is yielding well—fully 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The stope in the men from the north cross-cut are put to stope the sides (cast and we'll the men from the north cross-cut are put to stope the sides (cast and we'll the men from the north cross-cut are put to stope the sides (cast and we'll the men from the north cross-cut are put to stope the sides (cast and we'll the continual of the lode—and this stope is also yielding 1½ too per fathom. All other parts of the miline are without alteration. Surface works proceeding well.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, April 8: There is nothing further discovered in the 65, north of Letcher's nor but little change during the past week in any of the bear points. The Whoal Betsy lode, in the 13 cast, continues small, yet it shows signs of improvement occasionally.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Dennetts, April 8: There is nothing further discovered in the 65, north of Letcher's nor but little change during the past week in any of the shows signs of improvement occasionally.

BLUE MILLS.—S. Dennetts, April 8: There is nothing further discovered in the 65 north of Letcher's nor but down as far as the adit level, which is 50 fms. from surface. The balance-rods are in their place, and the shaftmen are now engaged making connection, &c.; and as soon as completed we shall commence to send down main rods from the adit to the 69, then fix the 69 fm. punger-lift — wrought-iron pumps. The ground has been already cut, bearers and elstern in their place to receive the pinner bottom, so that no time will be lost in their place to receive the pinner bottom, so that no time will be lost in their place to receive the pinner bottom, so that no time will be lost in their place to receive the pinner bottom, so that no time wil

work between the 32 and the 60, employing 24 unen, a prices varying from 41. to 71, per ton for lead (less 200, per ton for washing), and 200, per ton for binded. I would here remark that an soon as we fork the water below the 70 more tribute of the 10 more tributed to 10 uner the 10 more tributed to 10 uner the 10 uner the 10 uner tributed to 10 uner the 10 uner

caunter lode. The ground in Tregoning's shaft is still spare for sinking, and as well in the 64 cross-cut south to get under it; however, we hope to form a communication quicky.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—Wm. Kitto, Wm. J. Pauli, April 8: Sturt's Engine-Shaft: There is no change in the 200 east or the 205, west of Creuver shaft. The 130 east is looking fully as well as when last advised. We hope to begin to clear the Pressure shaft by the end of another week; this shaft which is 150 or 160 fathoms east of Creuver, and sunk to a depth of 60 fathoms below the adit level, is full of stuff to that point. We are now engaged in collaring it up, and the carpenters are preparing a horse-whim for the same.—Pelly's Engine-Shaft: The lift is dropped about 2 fathoms below the 210. There is no change to report in any other of our tutwork operations. Our sale of copper ore realised 6711. 19s. 11: The lode in the 57 fm. level, west from the engine-shaft and east from the winze, shows a similar appearance at each point; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of killas, veins of quartz, and occasional spots of blende. The lode in the 45, west of Taylor's shaft, is 1 foot wide, containing clay-slate, with a nice branch of quartz on the footwall, about 2 in, wide. The lode lock very promising at this time. It is going back into whole ground, and any discovery here would be of great importance to the mine. We have two stopes in ocurse of working over the back of the 45 fm. level, between the engine and Taylor's shafts, yielding from 6 to 7 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We have had two men trying the lode in the bottom of the 45, bout 66 fms. each of the boundary, and we find a small branch of lead ore, about 2 in. wide. Saturday next being the setting-day, we intend to put a pare of men to sink on the same, to see whether it will improve in depth or not. The lode in the 32, going west of Taylor's shaft, is 18 in, wide, composed principally of clay-siate, a little carbonate of lime, and some strong quartz, carrying two nice walls, and l

Perran Wheal Vyvyan Silven Lead Mine

PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL.

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £24,000, in 12,000 Shares of £2 Each.

5s. per share to be paid on application, 5s. on allotment, and the remainder, if required, by three-monthly calls not exceeding 5s. per share.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq., 43, Hungerford-road, Holloway, N. JOSIAH HUGO HITCHINS (Consulting Engineer of the Devon Great Consols Mine), Gresham-house, City. ALFRED LEETE, Esq., 368, Euston-road, N.W.

(With power to add to their number at the first general meeting.) BANKERS-LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, Lombard-street, London

BROKER-Mr. F. W. MANSELL, 1, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, E.C. SECRETARY-Mr. GEORGE H. CARDOZO.

OFFICES,-15, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

PROSP

It is proposed to form a company for purchasing and working this very valuable mine, which is situate in the parish of Perranzabuloe, in the country of Cornwall, and held under lease for 21 years, dated June 12th, 1869, from Sir R. R. Vyryan, Bart., at 1-18th dues only.

The grant commands an extent of 500 fathoms on the lodes, occupying the same geological position, and comprising, competent mining authorities assert, the same lodes as West Chiverton Mine, the great celebrity of which needs no other than a passing allusion. West Chiverton has paid to the shareholders £140,000 in dividends, and the market value of the mine is £120,000, purchased by the present company no longer since than 1863, for £30,000 only.

As a proof of the richness of the produce of the lodes in this mine (Perran Wheal Vyvyan), assays made of the silver-lead and gossan give the following results:—Gossan from No. 3 lode, 9 ozs. 6 dwst. 16 grs. of silver to the to of ore; No. 2 lode, 36 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead, and 23 ozs. 6 dwst. 16 grs. of silver to the ton of lead, one, equal to West Chiverron.

It is important that there is a stream of water available for dressing purposes nd that the Port of St. Agnes is at no greater distance than two miles from

and that the Fort of St. Agnes is at 10 gleater distance that we wanted the bearing. After having expended a considerable amount in discovering and opening out the lodes, in sinking shafts, and driving levels on them, clearly showing that they will be very abundantly productive at but little below the present workings (some of them having aiready produced rich ore), the present owners will assign their rights and interest in the lease for 3000 of the company's full yaid shares of £2 each, it being of paramount importance to have the most efficient machinery, means, and appliances brought to bear on the mine for its deeper development.

Greater confidence in this mine could not be shown than in the vendors agree-ing to receive payment for their interest in the leaso and the amount of money expended entirely in shares.

The vendors request attention to the following extracts from reports of several

well-known mine agents, enlightened authorities, whose opinions and advice are to be relied on for safe guidance. The reports in question render unnecessary anything additional being said in favour of this mine. They offer the strongest assurances that Perran Wheal Vyyvan will not fail to soon realise the highest opinion expressed of it.

The original documents, lease, Articles of Association, and specimens of the produce of the loddes (sliver-lead ore) are to be seen at the offices of the company. Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be had of the broker, or the secretary of the company.

EXTRACTS OF REPORTS.

EXTRACTS OF REPORTS.

JOSIAH H. HITCHINS (consulting engineer of the Devon Great Consols) says:

"The working of Perran Wheai Vyvyan will be on established and reliable data. This mine will. In my opinion, be sure to soon firmly establish itself as a permanently valuable investment, requiring comparatively little working capital, certainly not more than £4000."

Capt. TROMAS GLANVILLE (Perl'Allt Mines, Carnarvonshire) writes:—"Judging from present appearance of the lode and the specimens of rich silver-lead ore broken from it., I have every confidence that as the level gets deeper into the hill the lode will increase in richness. I have never seen such good indications at as os shallow a depth."2

niii the lode will increase in richness. I have never seen such good indications at so shallow a depth."?

Capt. W. Tregar (Pedn-an-drea Mines, Redruth) writes:—" Perran Wheal Yyvyan will, in my opinion, be likely to bring credit to its promoters, and prove profitable to the shareholders."

Capt. JAMES TREWARTHA (New Chiverton Mines, Perranzabuloc) writes:—
"This is indeed a piece of ground that will, if properly developed, undoubtedly prove very valuable."

This is indeed a piece of ground that will, if properly developed, undoubtedly rove very valuable."

Capt. D. R. STICKLAND (Great West Chiverton Mines, St. Agnes), speaking of he No. 3 lode, writes:—" I believe there are thousands and thousands of tons of ead on this lode. There is nothing wanted but a moderate outlay and good ractical judgment to make Perran Wheal Vyvyan a first-rate mine."

THESAFETY BOILER, HOWARD

For STATIONARY and MARINE ENGINES, has the following advantages:—
SAFETY; NO RISK from DANGEROUS EXPLOSION; HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM, with ECONOMY OF FUEL; perfect

reulation, and ready means of removing sediment.
Saving of cost and time in repairs; portability, and, for export, great saving in freight.

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Mushet's Titanic Cast Steel for Engineer's Tools, &c. FOREST STEEL WORKS, COLEFORD GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

ENGINES, PORTABLE FROM 4 TO 25-HORSE POWER.

THRASHING MACHINES, Single, Double, and Treble Blast, with Patent Rolled Steel Beater Plates, and all other Recent Improvements.

CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, Stamp End Works, Lincoln; and 78, Lombard Street, London.

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spredy. We have had a long succession of dry weather in this locality, and the water is drying up very fast.

CWM VRON.—J. Kitc. April 13: We have commenced to cut through the lode, and cut lodge in the 36 fm. level, and shall start to drive west towards the ore ground as soon as we have got through to the hauging or south side; the lode appears to be very large, and contains a. There are also several very large, and contains a. There are also several very large lode appears to be very large, and contains a. There are also several very large in the lode in the large of the content of the driving of the 24 fm. level west, and the lode looks kindler than when we started; but I think we have about 10 fms. further to drive to reach the ore ground lately discovered in the 12 fm. level. We have also compress of very good ore, and expect will further improve as it goes down. The stope above the 12, on the new discovery, is still yielding a large quantity of blende, but is not as good for lead; this I quite anticipated, as we saw nothing of the bunch of ore in the adit level. The machinery is working very said southing of the bunch of ore in the adit level. The machinery is working very satisfactorily, and everyfining is bedge paul when the proving a large quantity of blende, but is not as good for lead; this I quite anticipated, as we saw nothing of the bunch of ore in the adit level. The machinery is working very satisfactorily, and everyfining is bedge paul when the proving it working very satisfactorily, and everyfining is bedge paul when the proving it working very satisfactorily, and everyfining is bedge paul when the proving it working very satisfactorily, and everyfining is bedge paul when the proving it working very satisfactorily, and everyfining is bedge paul when the proving it working very satisfactorily, and everyfining is bedge paul when the proving very satisfactorily, and everyfining is bedge paul when the proving very satisfactorily, and everyfining bedge paul when the proving very satisfactorily, and

same favourable appearances. I have stopped the men on No. 1 lode, not being able to find anything that would pay for working.

GREAT ROYALTON.—Thos. Parkyn, April 12: Twenty-two fm. Level: We be have cut several branches of tin in the south cross-cut, but have not as yet treached the south lodes. We are driving east and stoping on King's lode. The lode is still very large indeed, and I think contains more tin than last month. In driving north at the adit we have found an old man's level going out to the north lode, which we are now clearing out, and I think we shall be out to the north lode by the end of this week. The thirty-two heads are working well, and all the surface operations are going on satisfactorily.

GREAT SNAEFELL.—April 10: The lode in the 40 stopes continues to look well, and in the 60 forebreast the lode improves in size and value as we advance with the driving.

GREAT WHEAL LOYELL.—Chas. Bawden, April 13: The lode in Bawden's engine-shaft sinking below the 24, is 3 ft. wide, producing good saving work for the stamps. The same remark applies to the lode in the winze sinking below the 14. The lode in the depest point reached has become larger, and the tin much stronger than anywhere above. The masons are busily ending the engine-house for the large engine.

GUNISLAKE (Citters').—Wm. Skowis, J. C. Seccombe, April 6: The lode in the 60 west is yielding saving work for copper. The lode in the 48 west is tooking more promising than it has for several fathoms driving, and getting more settled as we leave the cross-course, now worth 61, per fathom. The lode in the 23 is 3 feet wide, saving work for this level is worth 41, per fathom, and in the rise in back of this level is worth 42, per fathom, The lode in the 23 is 3 feet wide, saving work for this level is worth 41, per fathom, The lode in the 23 is 3 feet wide, saving work for this level is worth 42, per fathom, and in the rise in back of this level is worth 42, per fathom, The lode in the 23 is 3 feet wide, saving work for this level is worth 42

promising. The fode in the stopes in lock and oction of this level are worth as follows:—No. 1, 4t. per fathom; No. 2, 9t. per fathom; No. 2, 9t. per fathom; No. 3, 12t. per fathom; No. 4, 6t. per fathom. The stamping and all the other machinery is in fair working order.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, April 11: At Vucheslas new adit, driving west, there is no change since last report. The same applies to Smith's shop end. The stope in the bottom of the shallow adit west, at Eutton's shaft, continues to yield about 7 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. We have again commenced on Owen's lode, and the men are making good progress. I expect to reach the bottom to-day, in the part we are at present working on.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—James Richards, April 13: In the 120 west the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quarts, mundle, and a little copper and tin ores. In the 110 west both ends to the east and west of the crosseut are again in course of driving, and in each direction the lode continues a fine course of ore, worth on an average 75t. per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 110 is also still holding good, and is worth 40t, per fathom. The winze below the 100 west will be all clear of water and stuff in time for sinking, to be resumed this afternoon. In the deep adit level south fair progress is being made.

KING ARTHUR.—E. Hitching, April 13: Since my last report we have sunk the shaft about 2 fms., making in all about 7 fms. The rich copper in the lode has given place to silver-lead ore; the lode has taken a "horse," and divided a little, both parts producing ore, and, from the bearing, will come together again in another fathom or so. The lode is also increasing in size as we go down, and is looking very promising for another early improvement. We shall soon be ready for the pumping and drawing machinery, as well as a crusher, all of which should be got ready forthwith. It will not take long to get down 10 or 12 fms more, when we shall open out our first level, and set our stoping barga

for cheep in Paul, revenied in the Impactors of course that are remained on the control than the properties of the prope

I heaved much. In the back of the level the stope is worth 7t, per fathom, and that in the bottom of the 69, 10t, per fathom. The north tode in the back of the 30 is worth 6t, per fathom; This lode is not by et seen in the cross-cut morth, on the cast side of the cross-cuteres. At the flat rod shaft the 29 north is just in the sole is not by the sole in the cross-cut worth, on the cast side of the cross-cuteres. At the flat rod shaft the 29 north is just in the control of the contr

the 65 east is worth 10f., per fathom; ditto in back of the 65 east is worth 81, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 65 west is worth 81, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 65 east is worth 61, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 45 east is worth 61, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 45 east is worth 61, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 20 is yielding some low-level and the stope in the same men to extend the adit aircard, April 10: Since our last report, we have thought 15 advisable instead of sioking a shaft upon the sirre lode to put the same men to extend the adit aircard, April 10: Since our last report, we have thought 15 advisable instead of sioking a shaft upon the sirre lode to put the same men to extend the adit aircard, April 10: Since our last report. The father of the sirre lode to put the same is a feet which composed of peach, gossan, frights part ductive for tin as depth is attained.

QUEEN.—William Rnott, April 12: The 30 fm. level below adit. In an convinced that we are opening up good paying ground in this level, both cast and west of the since of the since

ROSE AND CHIVERTON UNITED.—S. Mitchell, April 12: Great exertions have been made in order to ascertain the rightful bearing of the Shepherds lode, have been made in order to ascertain the rightful bearing of the Shepherds lode, have been made in order to ascertain the rightful bearing of the Shepherds lode, have been made in order to ascertain the rightful bearing of the Shepherds lode, she have been controlled the she have been controlled to the she have and to prove quite plain that the lode does intervene between these old levels; and to prove quite plain that the lode does intervene between these old levels; and to prove quite plain that the lode does intervene between these old levels; and to prove quite plain that the lode of the pleased with the appearance of this north and south question, and am rather pleased with the appearance of this north and south question, and am rather pleased with the appearance of this north and south puestion, and am rather pleased with the appearance of this north and south pleased with the appearance of this north and south pleased the pleased with the appearance of the sound appearance, and everything is being pushed on as fast as the work will permit, pearance, and everything is being pushed on as fast as the work will permit, pearance, and everything is being pushed on as fast as the work will permit, pearance, and everything is being pushed on as fast as the work will permit to use as soon as possible. We shall commence next week to prepare for the put in use as soon as possible. We shall commence next week to prepare for the put in use as soon as possible. We shall commence next week to prepare for the put in use as soon as possible. We shall commence next week to prepare for the put in use as soon as possible. We shall commence next week to prepare for the put in use as soon as possible. We shall commence next week to prepare for the put in use as soon as possible. We shall commence next week to prepare for the put in use as soon as possible. We shall commence next we

[ode in the eastern carbons, stoping in the base are looking much the same as when worth 100, per fathom. Our tibute pitches are looking much the same as when last reported.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—Joseph Vivian and Son, W. Williams, April 13: In the 82, west of King's shaft, the appearances are better than they have before been, there being rich seams and faces of tin throughout the width of the lode which we are carrying, which is about 6 ft. In the 73 west the north and south parts of the lode, together, we estimated to be worth about 2002, per fathom. In the 61, west of Vivian's shaft, the lode is mixed with granite, and not so productive as it was. The 51, west of Vivian's shaft, is worth about 502, per fathom. The 61 east, on the north branches of the tin lode, is worth about 702, per fathom. The 61 east, on the north branches of the tin lode, is worth about 702, per fathom. The 61 east, on the north branches of the tin lode, is worth about 702, per fathom. The 61 east, on the north branches of the tin lode, is worth about 703. Per fathom. There is no alteration at other points requiring remark.—P.S. Our tin sale yesterday was 26 tons 1 ewt. 0 qr. 1 lb., realising 19631. 118.

SOUTH DARREN.—John Boundy, W. H. Boundy, April 10: In the 80 and 10 fm. levels west we have no change of consequence since the last report. The lode in the 60 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, branches of spar, copper, and lead ore, present value 161, per fathom, and presents a very improved appearance. The stopes over the back of the 60 are worth for lead and copper ore 94. Per fathom. There is no other alteration worthy of remark. The dressing operations are being carried on as fast as possible, but owing to the very dry weather our surface water is getting very short indeed.

worth of remark. The dressing operations are being carried on as fast as possible, but owing to the very dry weather our surface water is getting very short indeed.

SOUTH GRAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, April 13: The engine-shaft I expect will be communicated with the adit level to-day, after which the shaftmen will will be communicated with the adit level to-day, after which the shaftmen will will be communicated with the adit level to-day, after which the shaftmen will will be communicated with the water will allow them, and also cut the necessary ground for bearers and clistern, preparatory to the fixing of a small plunger-lift at the adit for condensing purposes. The masons are now getting on well with the walls of the engine-house, and the work generally is in a forward state. SOUTH HERODSFOOT.—Wm. Goldsworthy. April 13: In the 100 cross-cut, riving east, we have met with some breast heads crossing the end, which are letting down water, and indicating something before us. The branch in the north of monthines much the same, but the ground is harier.

SOUTH HERELOPSFOOT.—Wm. Goldsworthy. April 13: In the 100 cross-cut, south of the same, but the ground is harier.

SOUTH MERELLYN.—April 13: To-day being our monthly pay and setting, I beg to hand you the following report:—Vicker's Shaft: We have pur four men to make meaning week. Two men to drive the 80 yarvis level south, at 54, per yard, of the condition of the same is the shaft, which is now for dressing. The cross-cut to drive west from the same level north of shaft, and the same is the water of the shaft with the shaft which is now for dressing. The cross-cut to drive west from the same level north of shaft, and the part of the shaft is the same shaft of the shaft is a fat as we possibly of spar and ore, which we save for dressing. The cross-cut to drive west from the same level north of shaft, and the part of the shaft as fat as we possibly comment of sump, by six men, at 31, 10s, per yard. The lode in the forebreast is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and ora, and

boiler; this has been put right, and shall now be able to push on the driving. The lode in the winze is looking better. A full report for the meeting on Wednesday R. VALLEY.—John Goldaworthy. April 13: In the 37, driving south of Weston's engine-shaft, the drivage is being continued by the side of the lode for the last three days; the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a promising description, and producer rich stones of aliver-lead ore, and with indications of an early improvement. In the winze sinking below the 27 the ground is becoming easier of the stones of aliver-lead ore, and with indications of an early improvement. In the winze sinking below the 27 the ground is becoming easier that the state of the s

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towards the new shaft, by six men, as per contract, the whole distance, at 9t. per fathom. The water has increased here, and retards progress. From the indications we expect the shaft to meet the underlie of the old lode shortly. Surface operations are progressing fairly. We shall sample 75 tons of lead next week.

TAN-YR-ALLT.—Wm. Jobns, W. T. Harris, April 11: The sinking of the engine-shaft is going on satisfactorily; we calculate in or about a month from this date to be deep enough to make a 34 fm. level where we commenced to sink the state of the contract of the consequently it is now on the sont bolow the 24; the lode is over 20 feet wide, consequently it is now on the sont bolow the 24; the lode is over 20 feet wide, consequently it is now on the sont bolow the 24; the lode is over 20 feet wide, consequently it is now on the sont bolow the 24; the lode is over 20 feet wide, consequently it is now on the sont long the state of the contract of the contrac

about midway between Gundry's and Little's shafts, have some nice piles of lead broken.

VIRTUOUS LADY.—H. Horswill, April 12: Copper Department: The ground in the south cross-cut has much improved since last week; we are now driving it for 5t, per fathom instead of 7t, 10s., and from the improved character of the ground, showing mundle and spots of ore throughout, I am of opinion we are nearing the canuter lode, and present appearances justify the opinion that when cut it will prove rich. More of spar, peach, and flookan show in Methereli's end by the side of the lode, which is a good indication of a vast deposit of ore being near; the lode is still worth 20t, per fathom, and will turn out large quantities of rice, and our reserves are increasing consideraby at this point. In the adit level east we have to report a rich lode, worth 30t, per fathom, and every hole blasted seems to open up great r quantities of rich gossan ore; the capel appears to be leaving the south of ou 'driving, and coming into ore. Thestopes are turning out well, worth 25t, per fathom, and seem to improve as we take down the lode to the south going towards the caunter. From all appearances we shall have very large deposits of ore between the stopes and the caunter lode. Our sampling is progressing towards the 100 tons of rich ore promised in my last report, which we shall have not difficulty of getting.

— G. Rowe, April 12: The Department: We have a large pile of tinstuff already stamped, and are using every possible energy in dressing and preparing a batch of tin for the market. At the present our dresseling-floors are on a limited scale, which we purpose to increase as fast as the nature of the work may require, with strict regard to economy in the process of opening out the mine, which is at the present our dresseling-floors are on a limited scale, which we had have not difficult to a fast and the not work may require, with strict regard to economy in the process of opening out the mine, which is at the present our dresseling the on a

ing the on a small scale; consequency, it is directly the first batch of tin will be ready in the market; nevertheless, there will not be any delay.

VRON UNITED,—M. Francis, April 12: We have got the mine drained, and we shall proceed with the sinking forthwith. You will be pleased to learn the lode in the shaft is worth fully from 2 to 3 tons of lead to the fathom, and when we have attained a further depth of 4 yards, which we shall do in about a month, we shall have a stope of 20 yards upon it intact, and, judging from all appearances, we shall soon be enabled to make handsome returns. I will report further in a few days.

WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, April 11: The shaftmen have now completed cutting ground for bearers and cistern, which are now fixed preparatory to fixing drawing-lift, &c. The men engaged on driving east on Clymo's lode, at the 66, have not yet reached the cross-course, but we are daily expecting to do so. Allen's lode, in the 55, west of the cross-course, is still yielding a little ore, but not sufficient to value. The wince sinking below this level will produce 2 tons per fathom. In the 42, driving east of cross-course, the lode will produce 2 tons per fathom. The wince sinking below the 42 is now holed to the 55, which not only causes good ventilation, but has also opened up a good piece of tribute ground. Nothing particularly new to report this week in the cross-cuts. WEST CWM ERFIN.—April 10: At this mine there is no change worthy of

of so. Allen's lode, in the 55, west of the cross course, is still yielding a little ore, that is addless to sain. The wines sinking below the 42 is now holed to the 58, which not only causes good ventilation, but has also opened by a good pieces should be a support of the course o

The dressing-floors are being got ready, and it is expected the orusher will be started next week.

WEST TOLGUS.—April 19: The water has been kept in fork, and the men regularly at work since setting-day. The shaftmen are still employed in cutting the 11s plat, which will take all the week to do, and to put in penthouse, &c. The lode in the 11s end west is from 3½ to 4 ft. wide, with a little ore, but not enough to value; the ground is somewhat easier, and is letting out a torrent of water. There has not been much done in the 105 east or the 95 east since setting-day, the levels being so filled with attit we have kept these pares clearing them, putting in timber, &c. The lode in the 65 west is 3 ft. wide, poor, and nearly dry. The stopes are without much alteration. The one in the back of the 10s, west of the cross-course and nearest the shaft, has a little improved. The ground in the 65, east of Richards's, continues easy for diving. The lode in the winze below the 40 is still 3 ft. wide, producing a little ore and Jack. The lode in the 40 end east is 3 ft. wide, yielding I ton 6 ore per fathom, and likely to improve; it is a very kindly looking end.

WEST WHEAL TREMAYNE .- S. Roberts, April 11: The lode and ground

WEST WHEAL TREMAYNE.—S. Roberts, April 11: The lode and ground in the 20 west has somewhat improved since last week, the lode is 1 ft. wide, of a very promising nature, and the spar in the ground appears to be cutting out. There is no change to mention in the 10 fm. lovel since last week.

There is no change to mention in the 10 fm. lovel since last week. The lote is the short of the control of the provided and the provided at present; the lode in the bottom of this shaft is worth for tin 60t, per fathom for the length of the shaft, 2 fathoms long. We have put in a soilar in this level, and commenced to drive east and west on the lode. The west end is worth for tin 20t, per fathom. The east end is not so good, producing good stamping work for tin; I shall be able to asy more about the value of the west end is worth for tin 20t, per fathom. The cast end is not so good, producing good stamping work for tin; I shall be able to asy more about the value of the control of

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

From Mr. James Crofts:—Notwithstanding the Easter holidays intervening, the Mining Market has been more active during the past formight. The satisfactory result of the Banca sale has caused a rise in the price of tin, and it is anticipated in well-informed quarters that a more important advance will take place ore long. A satisfactory settlement of the disturbances now rife in Paris would at once have an upward influence on the metal, but pending this wished-for settlement the writer does not think that tin will attain a much higher quotation. At the present moment the miner obtains an excellent price for his ores, and as very high prices always induce a greater amount of speculation and, as a consequence, reaction, the quotations now ruling are to be regarded with satisfaction. The copper market continues inactive, with no appearance at present of any appreciable improvement. In the mining market least Lovel, West Chiverton Good, and the shares most dealt in have been East Lovel, West Chiverton Good, and the shares most dealt in have been class the coult. West Chiverton Good, and the shares most dealt in have been ville. The shares of East Lovelt have of late been subject to leave fluence, which must be attributed to the continuance of the dividends of 2t, quarterly, coupled with the great richness of the mine. There were many last year who confidently predicted that by this time the granite would have cut out the tin, and it is, perhaps, more from the present condition of the mine, showing how utterly failacious the prognostications of these would-be prophets were, that the shares have taken a better place in the market. Although at the late meeting of West Chiverton the usual dividend of 2t, per share was declared the shares are still in a very sensitive condition, and there is a feeling that something is wrong. As out-shareholders can only judge of their property from the resorts and statements of account they receive from time to time, two will be well to try, from an inspection of those

WATSON BROTHERS.

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &C. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY,—With the exception of a rise in Eberhardt and Aurora

SATURDAY,—With the exception of a rise in Eberhardt and Aurora shares there is very little doing, as most of the dealers are away. Eberhardt, 36 to 38; Boman Gravels, 18 to 13½; East Lovell, 27 to 27½; Grentville, 4 to 4½. Monday.—Market closed.

TUESDAY.—Market closed.

TUESDAY.—Market moderately active. Eberhardt advanced to 38, buyers. West Basset, West Chiverton, Carn Brea, and Roman Gravels in demand. Eberhardt, 38 to 40; West Basset, 11½ to 2½; West Chiverton, 31 to 33; Carn Brea, 54 to 56; Roman Gravels, 13 to 13½; Cooks Kitchen, 23 to 24; Marke Valley, 7 to 7½; West Marla, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Tankerrillo, 13½ to 14½; South Condurrow, 5½ to 6½.

WEDNSEDAX.—Good demand for Roman Gravels, Grenville, West Chiverton, and East Grenville, 12½ Grenville, 4½ to 4½; West Chiverton, 23 to 3½; East Graville, 3½ to 3½; East Lovell, 80uth Condurrow, Great Vor flatter. Roman Gravels, 14½ to 15½; Grenville, 4½ to 4½; West Chiverton, 31 to 33; East Grenville, 3½ to 3½; East Lovell, 26½ to 26%; South Condurrow, 5½ to 5½; Tankerrillo, 13½ to 14½; East Caradon, 5 to 5½.

THURSDAY.—Market rather quiet to-day, the dealers being busy with the settlement. West Chiverton, 31 to 38; Roman Gravels, 14½ to 15½; Tuy, 6 to 6½; East Lovell, 26½ to 26%; Carn Brea, 5 to 5½.

Marke Valley, 7 to 7½; Taquaril, 18s. to 20s.; Eberhardt, 38 to 40.

FRIDAY.—Settling-day. Good demand for Grenville, South Condurrow, 5% to 5½; Marke Valley, 7 to 7½; Taquaril, 18s. to 20s.; Eberhardt, 38 to 40.

FRIDAY.—Settling-day. Good demand for Grenville, South Condurrow, 54 to 5½; Carn Brea, 58 to 57; Great Vor, East Caradon, and Roman Gravels faiter. Grenville, 4½ to 4½; South Condurrow, 5½ to 5½; East Grenville, 3½ to 5½; Roman Gravels, 14½ to 14¾; South Condurrow, 5½ to 5½; East Grenville, 3½ to 5½; Roman Gravels, 14½ to 14¾; West Chiverton, 31½ to 32½; Kast Lovell, 26 to 54; Grenville, 54 to 14¾; South Condurrow, 54 to 5½; Roman Gravels, 14½ to 14¾; West Chiverton, 31½ to 32½; Kast Lovell, 26 to 54; Grenville, 54 to 14¾; South Condurrow, 54 to 54; Roman G

* With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Ironworks and Collieries in Derbyshire; Collieries in North Durham, their Workings and Machinery, No. XVI.; Registration and Preservation of Mining Plans and Sections (D. Jones); Our Old Smelting Furnaces; New Phosphate Rocks (T. L. Phipson); Steel Manufacture (R. F. Mushet); On the Origin of Metals and Minerals (A. Alison); Science and the Empiric Art inseparable in Mining (R. Knapp); On the Dressing of Orea, No. V., by J. Darlington (illustrated); Ore Dressing, No. III. (E. G. Spilsbury); Mining, Foreign and Colonial (Wm. Earl); Mining in Sweden (Wm. Hoskin); Important Stannaries and Mining Question; North Treburget, late Tregardock; Shelton Clay and Tin Mining Company; Mining in Cardiganshire, No. 1.; Imperial Ottoman Mining Company—Meetings of the New Central Snailbeach, Pen'Allt Silver-Lead, and The Lovell Mining Companies—South Australian Gold Fields—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—How to Make the Lander Hill Mines Pay—Foreign Mines Reports—Willoughby Brothers' Steam Stamper—Copper Ore Sales at Redruth and Swansea—Patent Matters, &c. Brothers' Steam Stamper—Co Swansea—Patent Matters, &c.

VAN.—The latest advices state that a rich rib of steel ore has been intersected in the 44 cross-cut, west of engine-shaft, in the 30. This is a continuation of that cut in the 54 and 70 cross-cuts. The latter points also look well.

PERRAN WHEAL VYVYAN.—It is satisfactory to find that already the applications have been sufficiently numerous to warrant the directors to consider the propriety of commencing active operations. Mr. Josiah H. Hitchins (consulting engineer of the Devon Great Consols) has joined the direction, after a minute personal inspection of the mine.

TANKERVILLE.—The lode in the shaft below the 102 looks splendid, and is expected to be down to the 112 by the end of June. The lode in the 102 east, and in the same level west from Brown's winze, is better than in the 92 above. The lode in the stopes in the 102 west is 12 ft. wide—a course of ore from wall to wall. It is expected that a dividend of 6s, per share will be declared at the beginning of next month. next month.

PLYNLIMMON.—This mine being now in regular working order, with efficient machinery, will make progressive returns and profits. According to the last report four new stopes were set in the toof of the 12, to 16 men, at 21, 15s. per fathom, the lode throughout being worth 121, per fathom. The sale last month was 40 tons, and at least the same quantity will be sold this month, the mine already visiding a good resist. yielding a good profit.

WEST ESGAIR LLE, -An important improvement has taken place WEST ESGAIR LLE.—An important improvement has taken place during the past two or three days at the cross-cut east of old workings. The branch of ore cut into is exceedingly rich, and about 18 inches wide, so far as opened upon at present. A box of the ore has been forwarded to the office of the company, where it can be seen. The branch will be better viewed when a few more days' work have been put to it. At present it shows every indication of going larger and richer. This discovery being 300 fms, east of old workings, a new and valuable mine will be opened up, thus doubling the returning capabilities of the company. Shares have changed hands at 2 to 24.

BoG.—A company has been registered during the week to work this deservedly historic mine. It would appear that after the pay-ment of all liabilities up to the present time there remains an unex-pended balance of 7000L. The 70-in. cylinder engine has been started, pended balance of 70002. The 70-in, cylinder engine has been started, and is working well. The mine is drained to the 70 fathom level, leaving about a similar depth to be drained, which will be accompished forthwith, the machinery being ample for every requirement, nearly the whole of the main rods and pitwork being on the mine. The month's sampling, of 20 tons, will be made on Monday, and as the mine is drained the returns well be largely augmented. At a remote period the returns were very large, but, like all mines in the Roman Gravels and Tankerville district, was imperfectly developed. Capt. Arthur Waters and other authorities are of opinion that great discoveries will be made, not only by cross-cuts in opening up the lodes not hitherto worked, the facilities for which are great from the fact that the main engine shaft is already down 140 fms. under adit, but that also equally important discoveries relikely to be made laterally on the lodes partially wrought. In the bottom of the mine a course of ore is known to exist for a considerable length, varying in value from 2 to 10 tons per fathom. It is known that one pare of men in the last month's working raised 36 tons of lead ore, thus provide her rich nature of the lode in this rich district. The shares are very largely held in the locality, and among the directors are gentlemen of considerable mining experience, and influentially connected.

PENNERLEY.—A company has been formed for working this pro-

neid in the locality, and among the directors are generous of consisterable mining experience, and influentially connected.

PENNERLEX.—A company has been formed for working this property upon an extensive scale. After paying for the mines, machinery, and plant, there is an unexpended balance of 3000l. A sampling of 60 tons has already been made, and an increased quantity is promised for the next sale. The machinery already erected is perfect and ample for every requirement; and since the property changed hands an important improvement has taken place in the bottom of the mine. Up to the present time the workings have been conducted in a lethargic manner, but it is now proposed to pursue a proved grown and effective development. At the Pennere's Mine proper a limportant discovery is expected at an early date by means of the cross-cuts now being driven to intersect the lodes, already partially work upon, and proved rich at shallow depths. At the Potter's Pit, part of the mine, adjoining Tankerville, when the shart is sunk from this proved discovery alone 30 tons of lead can be at once returned. This mine immediately adjoins Bog.

Mining In THE VAN DISTRICT.—In the Mining Journal of June 26,

which from this proved discovery alone 30 tons of lead can be at once returned. This mine immediately adjoins Bog.

MINING IN THE VAN DISTRICT.—In the Mining Journal of June 26, 1869, a correspondent tells how the late Mr. Morris, of Oswestry, was considered by many of his acquaintances to be simply mad in his views of the prospects of the Van Mine. They marvelled that a man, generally so shrewd and able, should take so apparently exaggerated an estimate of a little adit level mine, whilst many marvelled still more what kind of man that Capt, Williams could be who put such notions into his head. Since June, 1869, however, the Van has opened out far beyond anything Mr. Morris could possibly have conceived, and the fabulous riches of this great mine are now familiar to all as a "household word." The LLANIDLOSE WHEAL VAN MINING COMPANY have during the last 18 months been working to the east of the Van, in a sett traversed by the main Van lode. An adit has been driven, and a shaft sunk, now down nearly 30 fms. below adit, from which it is intended to cross-cut to the lode. On the 5th inst. Capt. John Kitto writes:—"You will no doubt be pleased to hear that wo cut a branch in the shaft at Llanidloes Mine about 18 inches wide, containg good spots of lead ore, and the men say that when they cut into it there came out water and gas. The latter they set on fire on the top of the former." Again, on the 12th inst. Capt. Kitto writes: "I have just returned from Llanidloes Mine. The branch we have cut in the shaft is evidently the same as that in the adit level, only it is larger; it is now 18 in. wide (it was barrley) inches wide in the adit level, only it is larger; it is now 18 in. wide (it was barrley) inches wide in the adit), and of a kindly nature; and I have no doubt when it forms a junction with the main lode that it will have a very favourable influence. I showed some of the stuff from this voin to a gentleman who has had some considerable experience on this lode (but who who will not have his name mentioned), and

vourable than the nature of the ground in which it will be intersected. In fact, a finer channel of ground for the production of lead ore could not possibly exist.

THE SHROPSHIEE MINING DISTRICT—(from a Correspondent).—
Having recently visited the above locality, it may interest some readers of the Journal who are unacquainted with it if I make a few remarks on the lead mines situated therein that are just now exciting so much attention. Probably there is not in the United Kingdom so many productive and fewer unproductive mines within the same limited area—say about six miles, commencing at the Snailbeach and ending at the Grit Mines—as may be seen in this important district. The first mine visited was the Boman Gravels, the shares in which have visen from 7t. 10s. to 1st. per share, or about 90,00%, on the entirety of the mine during the past two months. The reserves of lead already discovered are valued at from 200,0001. to 300,0001, and are being constantly increased. The adjoining mine, West Tankerville, ms now on the eve of entering into a presperous state. The house for the crusher is almost completed, and in a few weeks sales of ore will be commenced. Seeing that it contains the Roman Gravels lodes, West Tankerville may be considered as a mine that scarcely partakes of a speculative character. The shares, I am informed, are 31, fully paid. Surely with such prospects as the mine presents the shares must soon command a much higher value. On visiting the Bog Mine I found the affairs of the mine were being vigorously prosecuted. A very powerful 70-in. engine, all ready to be put to work, together with a most efficient plant of machinery of the finest description, are all on the mine, and from what I could gather from parties who knew the mine in its former working there appears to be every reason for anticipating a great and productive property being opened up. I was informed that during the previous working upwards of 40) tons of lead ore were raised monthly, and that the mine would be found very rich when

lopment under the new management this will be greatly increased. The every prospect of both the latter mines proving very prosperous and prof concerns to the shareholders. Next I visited Tankerville Mine, which cont very rich indeed: in fact, there is nothing so rich in any other known as the deposit of lead in this mine below the 94 fm. level. A meeting wheld the latter part of the present month, and a dividend of 6s. per will be declared. I hope next week to be enabled to remark on a few mines I visited in this rich district.

as the deposit of fead in this mine below the 93 fm. level. A meeting will be held the latter part of the present month, and a dividend of 68, per share will be declared. I hope next week to be enabled to remark on a few other mines I visited in this rich district.

THE LONDON AND THAMES RIVER GOLDEN CROWN COMPANY.

—Under the heading of "Something like a Gold Mine," we last week called attention to an interest in a New Zealand mine on the Thames river which was being offered for sale. It was found, however, that a number of investors were desirous of buying into it who were hardly prepared to pay down 500l. for a single share, and it was consequently determined to form a public company to purchase the interest offered. At the present rate of dividends it is returning fifty-four per cent. per annum upon the purchase money. The mine has paid dividends since July, 1868, amounting to 116,2281, and for the last half-year, ending with Jan., 1871, 25,2261. The following extracts taken from the local papers up to 760. 6, to hand only last week, and the latest intelligence which has reached Singland from that colony, shows that the mine not only looks good, but is as good as it looks. It is to be remembered that the share list must close (this is in order to secure the dividends for February and March last) on Saturday April 22, but possibly earlier. The first dividend will be declared two months hence, and at the present rate there would be some 400l. every alternate month to divide:—From the Weekly News, Auckland, Jan. 28: "Golden Crown.—Another 10t. dividend has been declared in this mine, on the strength of the spiendid week's rebeing timbered afresh. They were revealed and yet the yeld reached 335 ozs. 18 dwts. The best of the stone came from the lower winze workings of the mine, which, as I remarked in last week's rebeing timbered afresh. They were recoveryled early this week, but none of the stone was sent to the batteries until Wednesday night, hence its quality must have been very larger of mines and the week'

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, APRIL 13, 1871

Mulau	MARKET-LONDON, APRIL 13, 18/1.
COPPER. £ s. d. £ s. d.	IRON. Per ton.
Best selectedp. ton 74 0 0-	Bars Welsh, in London 7 7 6
Tough cake and tile 72 0 0-	Ditto, to arrive 7 5 0-7 7 6
Sheathing & sheets 74 0 0- 77 0 0	Nail rods 7 10 0- 7 15 0
Bolts 77 0 0- —	,, Staffd, in London 7 12 6-8 0 0
Bottoms 79 0 0	Bars ,, ditto 8 0 0-9 2 6
Old 60 0 0	Hoops ,, ditto 8 18 0- 9 5 0
Burra Burra 74 0 0	Bars ,, at works 7 15 0- 8 0 0
Wireper lb. 0 0 934-10d.	Hoops , ditto 8 2 6-8 5 0
Tubes 0 0 101/2-103/4d.	Sheets, single 9 10 0-11 0 0
BRASS. Per 1b.	Pig No. 1, in Wales 3 15 0-4 5 0
	Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 0 6
Sheets 73/d	Bars, common ditto 6 10 0-
Wire 7/4d	Do. mrch. Typeor Tees 6 10 0-
Tubes 8d101/4d.	Do
Yellow Metal Sheathing 71/4 d8d.	Do., Swed. in London. None.
Sheets 61/4d63/4d.	
SPELTER. Per ton.	Do fo h Transor Toos e e
Foreign on the spot £18 0 0-18 2 6	
" to arrive 18 0 0	
ZING.	", spikes11 0 0-12 0 0
In sheets£21 0 0-24 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs,
QUICKSILVER (p.bot.)£11 0 0	in London, p. ton. 6 5 0-6 10 0
TIN.	STEEL. Per ton.
English blocks £130 0 0	
Do., bars (in bris.) 131 0 0	Swed., in kegs(rolled)12 10 0-13 0 0
Do., refined 134 0 0), (hammered) 13 0 0-14 0 0 Ditto, in faggots 15 0 0-
Banca 130 0 0	Ditto, in faggots15 0 0-
Straits 127 0 0-129 0 0	English, spring17 0 0-28 0 0
TIN-PLATES.* Per box.	LEAD. Per ton.
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. 1 8 0- 1 10 0	English Pig, com18 5 0-18 10 0
	Ditto, LB
IC Ditto, 2d quality 1 5 6- 1 7 6	Ditto, WB19 10 0-19 15 0
IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 12 6- 1 13 6	
IC Coke 1 3 0-1 4 0	Ditto, red lead20 10 0
IX Ditto 1 9 0- 1 10 0	Ditto, white28 0 0-30 0 0
Canadaplates, p.ton 13 10 0-15 0 0	Ditto, patent shot20 10 0
Ditto, at works13 10 0-14 0 0	Spanish18 0 0
* At the works, 1s. to	o 1s. 6d. per box less.

Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—It is beyond all question that the continuance of in-ternal dissensions in France tends very materially to contract busi-ness within narrow limits. Not only are the French people large consumers of the produce of our English markets, and purchasers of consumers of the produce of our English markets, and purchasers of raw material from foreign markets, to an extent which considerably affects our home trade, but the fact that they are no longer buyers influences many other countries with which the English are associated commercially, and checks that progress which otherwise it would be our pleasure to record. It is, however, a matter of congratulation that under existing circumstances we have only to report less rapid progress than would have been the case had events proved more propitious. When we recal the course of continental history since the spring of last year up to the present time it is a proof of the soundness of the metal market that so little disturbance has been experienced. There has been no collapse, no sudden fluctuation of prices, no wild speculation, but the exact contrary has been the case. The markets have continued remarkably steady, business, though kept within narrow limits, has been of a sound and thoroughly satisfactory character. Some of the foreign markets which had been over-stocked have been gradually reducing stocks, and others have been flat he been over-stocked have been gradually reducing stocks, and others have been far above the average, and this has not yet been made good. While with respect to others, if the expenditure has not been so large, owing to the cessation of all works of industry, still the very fact of so long a period having clapsed with nothing doing would lead to the conclusion that when the disturbing causes shall be finally removed a more distinct impulse will be given to trade than would have been the case had nothing intervened to check the ordinary current of commerce. Bank rate has been reduced to 2½ per cent, owing to influx of capital from France, and to the comparative quiteness which French affairs causes in commercial circles. The facility with which financial arrangements can be carried out may assist our markets to some extent.

COPPER.—The appearance of this market has improved during the week. E raw material from foreign markets, to an extent which considerably

Enquiries have not been so few and far between; greater week. Enquiries have not been so few and far between; greater firmness has been perceptible, and transactions have become more frequent, and of a more important character. Wallaroo cake has been sold at 744. Chill bars, according to brand and prompt, 644, 10s. to 664. Charters from Valparaiso, for the first fortnight in March, 1575 tons. In ordinary times the French demand for copper is considerable, and the entire cessation from this quarter affects the copper market very seriously; yet in the face of this discouragement prices are maintained, and some activity is discernible. It needs but the return of the French nation to industrial pursuits, and the continuance of short supulse from Chill to actable as the content of the conten

thusance of short supplies from Chili, to establish an important rise in the value of this metal. Regulus, 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.

IRON.—There has been a steadler improvement in almost all the iron districts, and prices are very firm. The demand for railway purposes is large, and other varieties are in fair request. The French question operates unfavourably upon this market. The returns of shipments from the North of England show a decrease in stocks, but the clearances would have been much in excess of what they are had France taken the ordinary supplies. A lack of ships has also been stated as a reason why stocks have not been more materially lessened. Prices remain unaltered since our last. New furnaces are being blown in, and others are expected shortly to follow. The improvement noted in South Wales continues. Makers are satisfied that a busy time is before them. Should peace be restored in France the progress will be rapid, but without this orders from other quarters will supply work for some time to come. Russian contracts are exceptionally large, and heavy orders are in course of shipment. Very considerable quantities of iron have aiready been shipped to different parts of America, where important extensions of the railway system calls for increased supplies of iron. While all these facts are encouraging, it must be remembered that the power of production is very great, and until the demand is in excess of the capacity for meeting the same an advance in price may hardly be looked for. Soutch pigs, 2t. 12s. 2d. cash.—Swedish fron: The market is quick. Prices for arrival are quoted at 10f. 5s. to 10f. 10s. The market is firm at current quotations, in expectation iron districts, and prices are very firm. The demand for railway

ex ship has been accepted for Silesian, at which price there are still sellers. English hard, 141, 2s, 6d, to 141, 5s, without much enquiry, ZINC.—A sale by auction of 80 tons London rolled zine is reported, at 201. 10s. to 211, net cash, showing a declining market.

QUICKSILVER easier. To be bought under official quotations.

TIN.—The market is not so firm as it has been. It is questionable whether there is any material alteration in the value of tin, although the necessities of some weak holders have tempted them to accept prices below ordinary current quotations. Small parcels of Straits tin are reported to have changed hands at 1261, 10s. to 1271, but in consideration of the position of the market with reference to stocks and deliveries it seems probable that ere long we shall revert to former quotations.

former quotstions.

Tin-Plates are firm. There are no stocks in manufacturers' hands, and late advices from America, one of our most important markets, is to the effect that supplies there are very short. An advance in price may be expected.

COPPER TRADE.—Messrs, James and Shakspeare—The Swanses ticketing of ore on the 11th inst. went off at an average of 12s. 11½d, per unit, and on the following day 13s. 6d. was paid by private contract for about 1200 tons regular, aparent specific process and part that the specific process of the state of the specific process of the specific

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond—The business in Chili produce reported consists of about 350 tons of cash bars at from 651, to 661, according to brands, and 1200 tons of regulus at 13s. 66, to arrive at Liverpool. In fine foreign 350 tons Wallarco is reported at 741, cash, and short prompt. Orders for English raw copper are more pientiful, but for manufactured there is only a slight demaud. On the 10th inst. the cablegram in advance of the Chili mail of March 16 came to hand, advising charters of 1600 tons fine copper—1200 tons in bars and ingots, and 400 tons in ores and regulus.

The Easter holidays, and the arrangements necessary for the set-tlement of a heavy fortnightly account, have both affected business transactions in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, but still mo-

The Easter holidays, and the arrangements necessary for the settlement of a heavy fortnightly account, have both affected business transactions in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, but still moderate activity has prevailed generally, and in one or two mines a large business has been done, at a great advance in prices. This particularly refers to Eberhardt and Aurora, which has risen 10L per share; and Roman Gravels, which has advanced 3L 10s. A fair business has also been done in Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, South Condurrow, West Basset, Wheal Grenville, East Grenville, East Lovell, Tankerville, Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, Wheal Uny, Great Laxey, West Maria, North Crofty, South Crofty, Taquaril, and a few others. Great Laxey, 16 to 17; the general meeting was held on Wednesday, and full particulars of it will be found in another column. Notwithstanding the lessened dividend, caused by circumstances over which the directors had no control, the mine, they state, has not only maintained its reputation, but had lately disclosed new deposits of ore, by which the reserves had greatly increased, and the future of ore, by which the reserves had greatly increased, and the future of the mine improved. The present returns, therefore, if not exceeded, will be steadily kept up. The dividends, however, may fluctuate in amount, as the directors have determined to regulate them according to the amount earned. Since the war broke out, it appears, the average price obtained for the lead was lower than formerly (22L, per ton), and blende became so depressed that the directors held over a large quantity, and refused to sell it. Great North Laxey, ½ to ½; the annual meeting was held on Thursday, and a full report will also be found in another column. The prospects of this mine seem to have greatly improved, and the agent considers he can now return 30 tons of lead ore per fathom.

Bronfloyd, 2½ to 2½; the directors have declared an interim quarterly dividend of 1000L, payable on the 25th. The lode in the bottom level (84) is wo

fathom. At the 80 it has been productive for more than 30 fathoms long, and the end worth 15t, per fathom, so that the 60 fm. level is an important point.

South Herodsfoots have been enquired at 10s. to 20s.; Assheton, 2 to 3; Bedford United, 1 to 1½; Bwich Consols, 1½ to 1½; Carn Brea, 55 to 67; Cook's Kitchen, 22½ to 23½; Dolcoath, 130 to 140; East Caradon, 4½ to 5½. East Lovells have been firmer at 26½ to 27½, owing chiefly to a short supply of stock at the account. East Pool, 13 to 13½; East Scton, 26s. to 28s.; East Wheal Grenville, 3½ to 4; Frank Mills, 25s. to 30s.; Great Western, 1½ to 2; Great Wheal Vors have been weaker, and leave off 8½ to 8½; North Crofty, 2½ to 2½; North Roskear, 10 to 12; Okel Tor, ½ to 1; Parys Mountain, 3 to 3½; Plynlimmon, 1½ to 2½; Prince of Wales, 22s. to 24s.; Providence Mines, 31 to 33; South Frances, 37 to 39; Tankerville, 13½ to 14½; Tincroft, 48 to 50; Trumpet Consols, 21½ to 22½; Van, 55 to 57, ex div.; Van Consols, 30s. to 35s.; West Caradon, ½ to 1, call paid; West Drake Walls, 4s. to 6s.; West Frances, 43 to 45; West Tankerville, 2½ to 2½. Wheal Agar, 7s. 6d. to 12s.; at the meeting a call of 4s. per share was made. Wheal Buller, 5½ to 6½. Wheal Uny have advanced to 6½, 6½, ex dividend. Hingston Down, 2 to 2½; in the 110 west both ends east and west of crosscut continue in a rich course of ore, worth 75t, per fathom. Lode in rise in back of 110 worth 40t. per fathom. Roman Gravels have been in good request up to 15, 15½, and leave off 14½ to 15. Pennerley and Bog Mines, near Roman Gravels, are commanding some attention, and have been done, Pennerley at 3½ to 4, Bog at 3½ to 4. Marke Valley, 7 to 7½; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit on the quarter of 1857t. 16s. 5d., and a dividend of 4s. per share (1800t.) was declared; the report states the mine continues very productive. At Carn Camborne meeting, held on Wednesday, the

on the quarter of 1857£. 16s. 5d., and a dividend of 4s. per share (1800£) was declared; the report states the mine continues very productive. At Carn Camborne meeting, held on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 271£, 19s. 2d., and a call of 1s. per share was made. Devon Consols have been flatter, at 85 to 95, but a good improvement has taken place in the 115 at Railway shaft, where the lode has improved from 2 tons to 8 tons of ore per fathom. South Caradon, 310 to 320; West Pant-y-Go, ½ to ½; West Seton, 130 to 135. Chontales, ½ to ½; the advices are still favourable, and the returns to February, 423 ozs. of gold, makes a profit of \$1145 for the month. Eberhardt and Aurora have adstill favourable, and the returns to February, 423 ozs. of gold, makes a profit of \$1145 for the month. Eberhardt and Aurora have adced to 40, and leave off 35 to 40. Sweetland, 4 to 41. Taquari has advanced to 1, 1 prem.; Thornhill Reef, 1 to 11.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange, units past week, has been very active, and a large amount of business transacted, more especially in the lead mines of Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, and in some of the recently introduced foreign undertakings. Eberhardt shares rose to 40, but the extreme advance has ings. Eberhardt shares rose to 40, but the extreme advance has ings. The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange, during the silow. The improvement noted in South Wales continues. Makers are satisfied that a busy time is before them. Should peace be restored in France the regress will be rapid, but without this orders from other quarters will supply rock for some time to come. Russian contracts are exceptionally large, and cary orders are in course of shipment. Very considerable quantities of iron area already been shipped to different parts of America, where important exmissions of the railway system calls for increased supplies of iron. While all mess facts are encouraging, it must be remembered that the power of products in some supplies of iron. While all east and advance in price may hardly be looked for. Seatch pigs, 27, 128, 248.

It is a speedy return to activity.

Sell-Ten is easier, without any material alteration in prices; 187.

Sell-Ten is easier, without any material alteration in prices; 187. be seen from a notice in our columns this day; 20 tons of lead will be sampled this week, and large returns may be relied on from profits from the works now being so energetically prosecuted. A very active demand has sprung up for the shares, and from the advanced stage of the workings, which have taken five years to bring to their present position, a successful future is looked for in both these undertakings. Roman Gravels Mine, in the 80, south of the cross-cut, on the middle lode, exhibits an improvement during the week, which is a new feature. Corfield's winze shows an increase in the size of the lode, and the various points of development maintain their recently reported richness. Taskerville Mine is looking exceedingly well. Van Mine upholds its continuous state of improvement, and from present developments largely increased returns for a lengthened period may be relied on. The reserves continuou to be increased in a ratio equal to ten times the present returns. In tin mines a considerable business has been transacted. Carn Brea and Tincroft attract attention. In foreign mines a large business has taken place. Sweetland Creeks command attention, at 4 to 4½; the main tunnel has been directed to be pushed on with energy, and the future of this undertaking exhibits a character for permanence rarely met with in mining. Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 2½; this company, though so recently formed, is of the most assured description for dividends at an early date. The manager of the Sweetland Creek Gold Mines, Mr. G. D. M'Lean, states that profits may be relied on here for an age to come, and that he is much pleased with his recent inspection and enquiries into the nature of the company's possessions. St. John Del Rey shares have risen to 30%. Colorado Terrible shares are enquired for, at 5 to 5½. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Assheton, 2½ to 1%; Great Laxey, 17 to 7½; Tincroft, 48 to 50; West Chiverton, 31 to 33; Almada, ¼ to 1½; Cape Copper, 7½ to 8½ prem.; Chotales, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; Don Pedro, 2 to 24 prem.;

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2567 tons of ore were sold At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2567 tons of ore were sold, realising 30,993t. 16s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 86t. 7s. 6d.; average price per ton, 12t. 1s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 483 tons 2 cwts. The following are the particulars of the last two sales:—Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Priceperton. Per unit. Orecopper. Mar. 7.. 1843 ... 486 14 6 ... 22% ... 214 12 4 ... 13s. 1d... 485 4 0 April 11, 2627 ... 86 7 6 ... 1388... 12 1 6 ... 12 11 ... 64 11 6 Compared with the last sale, the standard was about stationary.

WHEAL BURBOW AND BUTSON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, referred to last week, publishes in another column a section on the main lode, which gives a clear illustration that the most expensive work referred to last week, publishes in another column a section on the main lode, which gives a clear illustration that the most expensive work in a mine, both as to time and capital required, had progressed to an extent of great magnitude, when the death of the practical mine proprietor, coupled with the minority of his heirs, caused the suspension of these mines. It further proves that large quantities of ore have been raised at shallow depths, and that large deposits of minerals must become immediately available as soon as the mines are drained to the 20, 30, and 40 fathom levels, which it is calculated will not take longer than seven or eight months, including the erection of the necessary machinery. Carefully detailed estimates show that the shaits (one of 87 fathoms, or 522 feet, perpendicular from surface), and the several levels, cannot have cost less than the sum of 23,000%; and that a further outlay of only about 3000% in good second-hand pumping and dressing machinery, &c., will enable the company to reap the full benefit of all the previous excellently well executed and scientifically arranged work, and to make profitable returns of ores in a few months. The convenience of the situation of the mines is unexceptionable, the large engine-shaft, dressing-floors, &c., being within 400 yards of the high road from Turro or Redruth to the port of St. Agnes, distant only two miles. The division of the company's capital into shares of 100% each will protect the shareholders from holders of a very small interest passing resolutions, as often occurs, to the injury of the undertaking and of the larger holders, which in this instance is of much consequence, as the management of the company's affairs, by the adoption of Table A as its Articles of Association, is entirely in the hands of the shareholders. The directors and the company's officers are all gentlemen of long and great experience in mining enterprises. Thus this company possesses all and the company's officers are all gentlemen of long and great ex-perience in mining enterprises. Thus this company possesses all the elements necessary for great success in an almost unprecedentedly short time.

The ROMAN GRAVELS MINE sold last week 100 tons of lead ore, at 12l, 10s. per ton, to Messrs, Walker, Parker, and Co. The next sale will be 120 tons. Capt. Arthur Waters reports that the various points of operation continue to improve.

At the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company meting of shareholders (residing in Plymouth and the neighbourhood), held at Plymouth on April 4 (Mr. Joseph Wills in the chair), it was resolved that, having regard to the altered state of the company since its incorporation in 1885, it is in the opinion of this meeting desirable that the Deed of Settlement should undergo revision and alteration, and amongst other alterations that the London offices with the staff should be discontinued, the directors' qualification reduced, and a less number of shareholders required for calling special meetings or forming meetings for transaction of business, with such other alterations as may be deemed better adapted to the present condition of the company, and that application be made to the directors to convene an extraordinary general meeting in May for carrying out the above objects. A committee was appointed to define and prepare the alterations which may be deemed requisite, and to forward the same to the directors. The Chairman and Messrs, Reginald B. E. Gill and James A. Page were appointed the committee for the above purpose, and that the committee be requested, to attend the forthcoming general meeting, and also the extraordinary meeting to promote the suggested alterations, and with authority to seek investigation into the working and expenditure of the mines as they may consider necessary.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for January and February showed a profit of 42561. 12s. 2d. A dividend of 42961. (31. per share) was declared, and 8111. 6s. 6d. carried forward. [The agents' report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. B. Warbur a the chair, the accounts for the three months to date showed a credit based at the chair, the accounts for the three months to date showed a credit based \$2561, 18s. 4d. The profit on the three months working was 18571, 18s.5d. (dend of 1800), (4s. per share) was declared. Capt. J. Truscott reported the mine continues very productive.

At Bronfloyd Mine (directors') meeting, on Wednesday, an interim quarterly dividend of 1000t. (1s. per share) was declared. The part of the lode which is being opened on by the 8t fm. level end, west from No. 3 shaft, is looking exceedingly well, and is worth for the width of the lode (4 feet) 2½ tons of lead per fathom.

At the West Rose Down Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. W. Childs in the chair), the appropriate the chair, the appropriate the chair of the chair is in the chair), the accounts for the three months to date showed a credit nee of 84, 3s, 1d. A call of 10s, per share was made. Capt, John Truscott ted upon the various points of operation. He considered the chances of me were of a very encouraging character.

Telegrams from Halifax, received by the Glasgow and Cape Breto Nova Scotia) Coal and Rallway Company (Limited), state that a minute (Nova Scotla) Coal and Rallway Company (Limited), state that a minute in council has been passed giving immediate possession of the reserved coal lands granted by the Government as a subvention to the rallway.

PERKINS BEACH MINE, from which 25 tons of lead ore were sold sample the same quantity on Saturday, for sale and delivery in mp Sump lode still continues to improve in width and richness

BRYNAMBOR.—It will be seen from the report of Capt. G. Spargo, in another column, that the prospects of this mine continue most satisfactory. From a careful examination of the lodes worked by the company he has come to the opinion that a junction will take place at a moderate depth, which will make the mine second to none in the Principality. The machinery is working well, and ore is being hauled to surface, and will be dressed forthwith.

ALMADA AND TIRITO (Silver),—The report of Mr. Clemes, the manager of these mines, of Feb. 20, which is published in another column, is very important, and shows conclusively that the tunnel towards the Mina Grande (the northern portion of the company's mines) passes through a large and productive lode (averaging in width about 20 ft, of ore), which as it advances appears to increase in richness. The large stream of water also prepared to the contract of the through a large and productive lode (averaging in width about 20 ft. of ore), which as it advances appears to increase in richness. The large stream of water also proves the continuity of the lode throughout the holdings of the company. It would be supposed to the lode of the lode is now of a porous character, such as allows the water exists on the line of the lode but that contained in the Mina Grande, it is fair to assume that the mine is being drained by it, and that the expense of pumping machinery for the section of the property will be avoided, and that the opening-up and working he me ground in depth will be very much cheapened by what is now taking ple new ground in depth will be very much cheapened by what is now taking ple in to tunnel level, a advised in the report. We understand that the productin power of the company is just about being oublied by the erection of its additional stamps, just received at the mines (making in all 30), which will more than double the present returns, now yielding about 10001, per month profit—eventually a far larger number of stamps will

have to be erected, as the resources of the three mines—Tirito, Providencia, and Mina Grande—are enormously large.

ROMAN GRAVELS MINE.—A Bill in Chancery was filed two months ago against the purchaser of this mine, by which the plaintiff seeks a decree of the Court declaring that the defendant (a solicitor) entered into the contract of purchase as his trustee, and granting consequent relief. On Wednesday the defendant applied to the Chief Clerk for another month to put in his answers to the interrogatories, when three weeks further time was granted him.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS,

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS,

THE LONDON AND COLORADO COMPANY, having responsible connections throughout the entire district of Colorado, can FURNISH the most reliable GEOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, and ENGINEERING SURVEYS, MAPS, PLANS, and VALUATIONS of NEW PROPERTIES, as well as REPORTS and SAMPLES for ASSAY of any particular property required. One member of the company, who resided in Colorado for more than eight years, will again visit it shortly, and would personally report on or negotiate any matter, if required.

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WANTED, at a LARGE COLLIERY in LANCASHIRE, a FIRST-CLASS SURVEYOR, who must be able to make very neat and correct plans.

orrect plans. A person having a knowledge of Mechanical Drawing preferred. Apply, with references and salary expected, to "F. G.," Post Office, Wigan.

SECRETARYSHIP.

WANTED, a Gentleman of some influence, with £500 to £700 at command, to ASSIST in FORMING a COMPANY to WORK a first-class WELSH GRANITE QUARRY. A bonus will be given for his services, and the post of Secretary can be secured to him, with ample return for bis time and capital. The quarry is in full work, and has been in successful peration for some years. Present proprietor having realised a fortune, wishes to retire.

to retire. For particulars, address "Quarry," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street

POREMAN MOULDER WANTED, to MANAGE a FOUNDRY connected with COLLIERIES and IRONWORKS.

Address, stating experience and terms, to B. B., Mining Journal Office, 28, Fleet-street, Loudon.

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BUSINESS HOUSE at COLOGNE desires to UNDERTAKE
AGENCIES for BUYING or SELLING FOREIGN ARTICLES, princty in the METAL BRANCH. Good references and advances will be given
equired. ff required. Address, prepaid, '' R. Z., 412,'' Messrs. Haasenstein and Vogler's Advertising Agency, Cologne (Germany).

A PRUSSIAN MINING ENGINEER, theoretically educated at the University and Mining Academy of Berlin, and of fourteen years practical experience in Collieries and Metalliferous Mines, and who has been for the last fire years engaged in extensive Iron Ore Mines in England, it OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER or ASSISTANT MANAGER. Good references.

Good references,
Address, "P. C.," Mining Engineer, Messrs. Rickarby and Harding, Trafford
Chambers, 58, South John-street, Liverpool.

THOROUGHLY SCIENTIFIC ENGINEER and METAL-A LURGIST, well experienced and acquainted with all branches of Metai-lurgy, especially with the Smelting and Manufacturing of Zinc and Lead, is OPEN for ENGAGEMENT.

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All particulars, with plan, reports, &c., can be had by application to "T.B.P.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, Loudon.

WEST CWMHESIAN LEAD MINE, DOLGELLY, VV THIS MINE, at present showing 2 tons of lead at surface and at the fm. level, with 21 years lease, and 1-16th royalty, TO BE SOLD FOR CASH or a very REASONABLE SUM.

For further particulars, applying the content of the content o

For further particulars, apply personally or by letter to Capt. John Phillips, Sygun Mine, Beddgelert, Carnarvon.

BRONFLOYD COMPANY (LIMITED).—
NOTICE.—The Directors have THIS DAY DECLARED AN INTERIM
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, payable on the
25th Instant.
J. B. BALCOMBE, Managing Director. 25th instant. Aberystwith, April 12, 1871.

CLARA CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY CLARA CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD

(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the offices of the company, 33, Great
Winchester-street, E.C., on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at Two o'clock.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM BATTYE, Secretary.

MAES-Y-SAFN MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—
Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above company will be HELD at the Queen Hotel,
Chester, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of May next, at One o'clock precisely, when
a resolution will be proposed to dissolve the company, and to wind it up voluntarily under the provisions of the company's articles of Association, and the
Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, and 1862 and 1867.

JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, Managers.
6, Queen-street-place, London, 11th April, 1871.

6, Queen-street-place, London, 11th April, 1871.

THE STIPERSTONES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—

Notice is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company, held at the George Hotel, Strewsbury, on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1871, the following special resolutions were duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting, also duly convened, and held at the same place, on the 5th day of April, 1871, the same resolutions were duly confirmed—viz.,

1.—That it is expedient that the Stiperstones Mining Company (Limited) be wound-up voluntarily, in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf contained in the Companies Act, 1882, and that the company be wound-up voluntarily accordingly.

ordingly.

2.—That Mr. Scarlett Lloyd Parry, Solicitor, and Mr. Edward Henry Chad Bristowe, Accountant, be, and they are hereby, appointed the liquidators of the company, as required by sec. 133 of the Companies Act, 1862, and with all and every powers provided by the said Act for voluntarily winding-up companies.

E. H. C. BRISTOWE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE STIPERSTONES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MATTER OF THE STIPERSTONES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 31st day of May, 1871, to SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, to me, the undersigned, ELWARD HENRY CHAD BRISTOWE, one of the Liquidators of the said company, at the registered offices of the company, 8t. John's-hill, Shrewsbury, and if so required by notice in writing from me, the said EDWARD HENRY CHAD BRISTOWE, are to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SAID DEBTS OR CLAIMS at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice, or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such dobts are proved.

E. H. C. BRISTOWE, Accountant, Shrewsbury. Dated the 8th day of April, 1871.

NITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors will be HELD at the office of this company on WED-NESDAY, the 3rd day of May next, at One o'clock precisely.

At this meeting George Harris and Charles Morris, Esquires, will retire from office as directors, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The election of two auditors will likewise take place. William Turquand and John Dunnington Fletcher, Esquires, offer themselves for re-election.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, and re-opened on the day succeeding the meeting.

W. M. BROWNE, Sceretary.

Office, No. 3, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, 13th April, 1871.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, to receive the directors' report and accounts, declare a dividend, and to transact the other usual business. The Share Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 26th until Friday, the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors, C. GRAINGER, Secretary.

1, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, April 14, 1871.

PRESERVED COAL.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, DIRECTORS OF FOREIGN RAILWAYS, AND OCEAN STEAM COMPANIES, &c.

R. WOOD having recently patented a NEW and MORE ECONOMICAL METHOD of MANUFACTURING his OKLEBRATED PRESERVED COAL BY IMPROVED MACHINERY, PREPARED to TREAT (with Principals only) for the USE of the SAME. Blackweir, Cardiff, 6th March, 1871.

M R. ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL INVESTORS' SHARE

EXCHANGE (POWELL, DIXON, AND CO.),
26, CHANGE ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
BUY and SELL every description of Stocks and Shares at close market price
net. Investors and capitalists should read the "Share Exchange Times,"
published by P. D. and Co. at the above offices. It contains special information upon Van and other leading mines.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
The maniacal rise in EBERHARDT shares from £10 to £40 per share surprises
every practical miner, or one who possesses the smallest elementary knowled \$\frac{2}{3}\$
of the white limestone formation, which never yet produced a lasting mine for
chloride ores. It is notorious that the White Pine district has never yet held
down, and that in no part of the world have chlorides ever contributed a tithe
of the wealth that sulphides have.
The PYRAMID RANGE was certified by a Mr. Attwood as having £860,000 worth
of ore discovered; yet, lo! before a trustworthy and honest man could arrive
there, the riches had vanished, and the vein become poor and rebellious. Investors will do well to bear this in mind, and rely not on one, two, or three
months' profits from the richests and picked ores.

WARD BEECHER, whence all the wealth yet discovered appears to be derived,
is from 300 to 400 ft. long on one vein only (not one-tenth the length or breadth
usually apportioned for a sett), and will probably have an ephemeral existence.
The mines belonging to the EBERHARDT are now selling at three times the
value of EUREKA, the best mine in America, which is making £20,000 per month
profit. Californian mines generally are bought at one to three years purchase,
from the small extent of the mine and the uncertainty of receiving another or
future dividend.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

R H O S W Y D D O L M I N E a FEW MILES from the town of MACHYNLLETH, and is to be a PROPERTY of HIGH PROMISE. W E S T

Y is stuate a FEW MILES from the town of MACHINILLETH, and is locally considered to be a PROPERTY of HIGH PROMISE.

Peculiar interest is attached to it by reason of its immediate proximity to a number of the most valuable mines of the district, amongst which Dyliffe, Rhoswyddol, Cwmbyr, and Cae Couroy are the most noticeable; nearly all the lodes traversing these setts, and from which their valuable returns of ore are procured, converge in West Rhoswyddol sett, and at their junctions are expected to make great deposits of ore.

Messers. LISCOMBE and CO., Sharebrokers, 39A, South Castle-street, Liverpool, STRONGLY RECOMMEND the PURCHASE of these SHARES.

MR. JOHN POOLE, ENGINEER, HAYLE, CORNWALL, having had thirty years' experience in the leading manufactories of the county, is in a good position to procure NEW and SECONDHAND ENGINES, and MINING MACHINERY IN GENERAL, for Foreign and Home Mines.

THE CASTLE AN DINAS TIN MINE.

THE CASTLE AN DINAS TIN MINE.

This property, once known as the Royalton, is now again in full work. The company has been registered under the Limited Liability Acts, 1862 and 1867. The vendor guarantees a dividend of 10 per cent, for three years.

To show how far the company were right in purchasing this property, it may be stated that, at a cost of less than £100, £250 of tin has been sold, and, as the works were left in such a sad state, the mine can only just be said to have started; however, now the works both at surface and underground are all in splend d working order, and there is a good batch of the well on for the next said. It is a well-known fact that the tin from this mine (and over £10,000 has been sold) is of the very highest quality, and brings the highest price of the market. Nearly all the work is done by contract, and the men carn good wages. The quantity of tin-bearing stuff in reserve is enormous, and will last at the present rate of consumption for some dozens of years.

Views have been taken of the surface-works of the mine, and may be obtained by shareholders on a pplication to Mr. G. H. POULTON, of Torquay, who also has the remaining unplaced shares for sale at £2 each, fully paid.

The report of the captain will be found in the usual column, and is well worthy of perusal.

Photographs of the mine have been taken, and can be had by shareholders.

The report of the captain will be found in the usual column, and is well worthy of perusal.

Photographs of the mine have been taken, and can be had by shareholders at 2s. 6d. each copy.

LONDON AND THAMES RIVER "GOLDEN CROWN" COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £5000, in 5000 shares of £1 each, fully paid.

billing per share to be paid on application; nine shillings per share to be paid on application; nine shillings per share to be paid on Friday, May 12, prox.

The List will finally close NOT LATER than Saturday, April 22d, Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

MANAGING DIRECTOR—THOMAS DICKER, ESQ.,

Late Editor and Proprietor of the "Mining Record," Melbourne,

offices of the company.
4, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

4, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

The object of the company is to purchase, for the sum of £5000, an interest (ten shares)* in the well known Golden Crown Gold Mining Company, Registered, Thames River, New Zealand, one of the most successful dividend gold mines ever opened, and now in full operation.

The dividends paid since July, 1868, upon the interest it is proposed to purchase—£500—have amounted to £6050, or more than 120 per cent.

The dividends paid during the last six months, ending January 31st ult., on the same interest have been—

For August. 1870 £550

"September, "200
"October, "100
"Nevember, "200
"January, 1871 200
"January, 1871 200
"January, 1871 200
"Tenth, "Tenth," 200

not include all the stone put through, the total exceeding 2000 ozs., as eisewhere stated.

The London and Thames River Golden Crown Company will be entitled to all dividends declared in the colony subsequent to Feb. 4th ult.
To compare the returns of profits from the "Golden Crown" with those from the "Eberhardt Mine"—a mine which ranks the highest of any similar venture in the English market at the present moment—we have both stated in dollars:—

'Golden Crown," N.Z." "Eberhardt."

Monthly profits \$19,200 ... against \$20,000

The purchase money, however, relatively is as £5000 "Golden Crown," against over £40,000 for a similar interest in the "Eberhardt."

All expenses connected with the registration and formation of the company will be paid out of the purchase money.

It is proposed to pay the first dividend about June 15th next, and every alternate month afterwards.

As a number of investors were desirous of obtaining an interest in this most

nate month afterwards.

As a number of investors were desirous of obtaining an interest in this most productive mine, who were at the same time unwilling to take shares of so large a denomination as £500 each, it was suggested that the present company should be formed to purchase the interest now offered.

For particulars and prospectuses, apply at the office of the company, 4, Royal Exchange-avenue, E.C.

* The vendor holds 24 out of 192 shares (the entire number in the company), but is willing to dispose of that portion of his interest only above stated.

The SHARE LIST of the LONDON AND THAMES RIVER "GOLDEN CROWN" COMPANY (LIMITED) WILL CLOSE POSITIVELY NOT LATER than SATURDAY NEXT, the 22nd April.

Dividends from the "Golden Crown" since July, 1868, £116,288, and for the last months ending January, 1871, £25,920.

For particulars and prospectuses, apply at the offices of Dicken's Australian and London Agency, 4, Royal Exchange-avenue, London, E.C.

		44 74 77 77	OTETIO		
	Date. Mines.	Tons.	Price per	tou.	Purchasers.
- 1	April 4-Plynlimmon	*** 40 ****	. £11 18		Adam Eyton.
	6-Roman Gravels	***100 ****	12 10	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
a	7-Great Laxey	100		0	Panther Lead Co.
-	8-Pool Park			0	Delafield Lead Co.
1	10-Glogfach	40	. 13 5	0	Panther Lead Co.
	-Frongoch			0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
i	-East Darren	73	. 16 2	6	Stock and Co.
4	-Goginan	33	. 16 3	0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
- 1	11-Foxdale	50	. 23 16	0	ditto
- 1	- ditto	50	. 23 16		Burry Port Company.
- 1	13-Talargoch	38	. 12 16	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
7	- ditto	159	. 19 18	6	ditto
	- ditto	10	. 14 0	0	ditto
. 1	-Trelogan	35	. 12 16		Adam Eyton.
f	-Holywell Level	20	. 11 15	0	Brimbo Company.
0	-Gladstone	7	. 12 1	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
0	-Wagstaff	1914	. 11 6	6	ditto
4	-Ciwt Militia	18	. 10 15	0	ditto
- 1	-Bronallt	8	. 12 7		
,	-Celyn Level	10	10 10		ditto
	-Dyliffe	40	. 12 18		Adam Eyton.
-1	-Dyllffe	*** 30 ****	. 11 11	6	ditto
- 1					
- 1		BLEI	ADE		

BLACK TIN.

Date. Mine. Tonsc. q. ib. Price p. ton. Amount. Purchasers, April 6—Pedn-an-drea ... 14 7 2 15 ... £78 17 6 ... £1134 7 2—Carvedras. 12—So. Condurrow... 28 1 0 1 ... 75 7 6 ... 1963 11 0—Bolitho. —North Crofty ... 12 16 2 2 ... 76 2 6 ... 976 7 4

COPPER ORE.

Date. Mine. Tons c. q. lb. Price per ton. Purchasers. April 5—Caldbeck Fells. 6 2 3 0 ... £18 4 6 ... J. Bibby and Co. ditto ... 19 9 8 0 ... 6 19 6 ... ditto

Just published, price 1s., postage free 1s. 1d., A S E S A N D M I N I N G .—
A LECTURE, by JAMES P. BAKER, Esq., Her Majesty's Inspector of es for South Staffordshire, delivered before the South Midland Institute of ing, Civil, and Mechanical Engineers. Post free, is. id.

Wolverhampton: Printed and published by Barford and Newitt, 35, Queen-street.

WHITTAKER and Co., London.

Notiges to Congespondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference

SIR.—Will you allow me to ask, through the medium of the Journal, whether someone of your numerous readers who may be a practical miner will kindly inform me what would be the expense per yard of driving a level in solid granite, and how much could be driven per week, the level being free from water?—J. H. W.

BARTTES.—In reference to the enquiry of "J. A.," in last week's Journal, we may state that there is a moderate market for Barytes here, at a low price. If he communicates with us we can give him further particulars.—R. WATT and Co.: Glasgow.

and Co.: Glasgow.

MINING TRANSFERS.—All parties buying and selling mine shares should know that the sellers of the shares must now write their names or initials, with the date, on adhesive transfer stamps, failing which pursers have no alternative but to return the transfers. The law requires this, and non-attention occasions much trouble and occasionally considerable loss.

Anglo-Brazilian and Rossa Grande Gold Mines.—I quite sympathise with NGIO-BRAZILIAN AND ROSSA GRANDE GOLD MINES.—I quite sympathise with the disappointment expressed by your able correspondent whose letter upon the subject of this and the Anglo-Brazilian Gold Mining Company (Limited) appeared in the Supplement to last week's Journal. But the writer hardly goes far enough when he refers to the money wasted upon the purchase only of the Gongo Soco Mine by the Rossa Grande Company: he should have exheaded his remarks to the money wasted in the efforts to re-develope the Gongo Soco property—efforts which simply resulted in the report from Capt. Thomas Treloar to the effect that the property was useless for mining purposes, but that it would do admirably for grazing. Perhaps he thought this witty sally could not fall to amuse the class of beings "whose ears were long to listen, and whose hearts were credulous to believe" in his representations,—A ROSSA GRANDE SHAREHOLDER.

The greatest height ever attained by an aeronaut was reached by Mr. Glaisher in the summer of 1862. He became insensible when at an altitude of about six miles, and his companion, Mr. Coxwell, lost the use of his hands, but pulled the valve string with his teeth, and thus caused gas to escape and the balloon to descend. An observation made by Mr. Coxwell during Mr. Glaisher's insensibility appeared to indicate that the greatest altitude attained was 6% miles, and that the temperature was then 12° below zero of Fahrenhelt.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL. Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 15, 1871.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

We have now all the evidence given before the Coroner in the case of the explosion at No. 1 Pit, Victoria, belonging to the Ebbw Vale Company, which happened on March 2, and that has led to the death of 19 people. Different from the circumstances attending the cala-mity at Pentre, where alike the cause and the point of ignition were facts satisfactorily accounted for and clearly understood, are those in respect of this accident, in relation to which the only point accurately defined is that the explosion took place in the stall (No. 6) of a workman named Joseph Gallop. Coming, as it does, immediately after the warning of Mr. LIONEL BROUGH that other serious colliery explosions must be looked for to follow that at Pentre; we experience much gratification from the letter of "M. E.," written from Newcastle, and inserted in our last. That communication will, we hope, receive all the attention that it deserves in South Wales, where there can hardly be room for doubt that the question of effi-cient ventilation needs to have given to it some of the great thought which it has evoked in the North of England. As to the method adopted at Ebbw Vale, we have the most complete testimony. The system of ventilation and the workings where the explosion occurred

adopted at Loow Vale, we have the most complete testimony. The system of ventilation and the workings where the explosion occurred were explained by Mr. PHINEAS JAMES, who is the principal mineral agent of the Ebbw Vale Works. Mr. JAMES said:—
"No. 1 pt, Victoria, is a mixed pit of ironstone and coal, 230 yards in depth. The air for the coal workings is carried from No. 1 pt, through the spotted vein main road, through a cross measure drift, to the old coal, a distance of about 500 yards from the pit. Then along the upper lovel of the old coal to the top of No. 9 cross-heading, then down No. 9 cross-heading, to an airway which goes through to No. 10 cross-heading, making a total distance from the pit of about 570 yards. The top of No. 10 cross-heading is about 181 yards from the lower level. A portion of air coming in from No. 9 to No. 10 is conveyed to the face of No. 10 cross-heading by a spilt, and it returns through an airway in the gob, on the west side, into No. 10 cross-heading, loning the main current below the spilt. The whole of the air goes down the heading, and is turned into the stalls by air-sheets hung across the heading. In every stall there is an airway through the pillar to the adjoining stall, and the air is carried to the face of each stall, along the lower stall road, clearing the face of the stall, and back to an airway in the gob, and passes to the next stall below. On the cast side of the heading there are six stalls working, and on the west side seven stalls. The air, after passing through the stalls into and down the heading, goes to the lower level, and then eastward along the lower level in the old coal and spotted vein main roads to an airway, which conveys it to the upceast pit, No. 6; then up No. 6 pit as far as the Vydylog coal, and then along an air-heading in the Vydylog coal direct to the furunce at the bottom of No. 8 pit. The same system of ventilating the stalls has been carried out in all previous workings of this, the lowest range."

Thus we see that the workings consiste

in far. Those on the left were just being turned. Those on the right were in further. Between every stall there was an air-way driven through the pillar from stall to stall. This air-way was renewed in every ten yards as the stalls advanced. The air was taken along the stall road to the face of the stall, thence across the face of the stall, and back along an air-way in the gob, and through the pillar to the next adjoining stall, the air being directed into the stalls by sheets hung across the heading. It was in No. 10 heading that JOSEPH GALLOP was at work, a relative of the same name being occupied in the next stall. As is usual during work in such a place, the back of the gob became contracted by a superincumbent weight which closed the air-ways through the pillar. In other words, the actions known as "squeeze" and "puck" were going on at the back of the gobs, and the thurlings got smaller and smaller by the squeezing. All this seems to have been noticed on the morning of the explosion by the fireman of the pit, who thereupon, having found gas in No. 6 stall, ordered JOSEPH GALLOP not to use a naked light as heretofore, but to use a Davy lamp. At the same time, GALLOP was told to drive stall road to the face of the stall, thence across the face of the stall to use a Davy lamp. At the same time, GALLOP was told to drive a new thurling or spout-hole, so as to secure the normal quantity of air into that suspected place. The lamp seems to have been faithfully used, although naked lights were in the hands of the colliers in fully used, although naked lights were in the hands of the colliers in the other parts of the pit. True, GALLOP grumbled at having to use it, and said that he could get no light from it, but he did not tamper with it. Still he seems to have had but little apprehension of the danger which surrounded him, for, bent upon getting as much coal as he could with as little delay as possible, he went on cutting, and postponed the heading away of the spout-hole. This was a grave error, and the seriousness of the delay does not seem to have struck either the fireman who was killed by the explosion, or the assistant who survived; else it may be presumed that they would have en-forced prompt obedience to the instructions which ordered the new thurling. If the thurling had been made there seems little reason to doubt that there could have been no accident.

But even with the thurling delayed as it was no explosion would in all probability have occurred if all the colliers had been required to use lamps. To use a lamp was an exception at Victoria. JOSEPH GALLOP seems to have been the only man in the pit who used one. The rest had naked lights. How (deposed Mr. ROBERT JORDAN, mineral agent for the Ebbw Vale Company at the Sirhowy Works) the gas which caused the explosion accumulated could only be conjectured. He thought that the sheet in the heading for turning air into the stall must have been displaced by some society and that jectured. He thought that the sheet in the heading for turning an into the stall must have been displaced by some accident, and that the stall was giving off more gas than usual, either from a blower.

or from an extra crush in the strata in that particular part at the time, and that it was carried out to the naked lights on the headings by the motion of the air, or that some one must have taken a naked light into it, as JOSEPH GALLOP'S lamp was afterwards found locked

There is no doubt that immediately before, or simultaneously with, the explosion there was much confusion amongst the drawers near to No. 6 stall. After the ignition trams were found across the road to No. 6 stall. After the ignition trams were found across the road there, and three horses dead. Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, mineral agent for the Pontypool and Abersychan Works, under the Ebbw Vale Company, is of opinion that the crush in GALLOF's stall was bringing off more gas than usual, and that a fall took place directly the second haulier passed through the sheet-door below the stall, and that a small quantity of gas gathered over the fall. That gas coming into contact with the open light of the third haulier, who came down some time after and appeared to be confused through the trams running too fast, was, in Mr. GREEN'S opinion, the cause of the explosion.

Mr. BROUGH, the Government Inspector for the district, is equally certain with the rest of the witnesses as to the immediate site of the explosion, but he has not formed a positive opinion as to the exact period of the fall, and the consequent confusion amongst the haulters. His conviction seems to be that in consequence of the throtiers. His conviction seems to be that in consequence of the throttling of the air in the squeezed windway the stall filled in the face with a certain amount of fire-damp. All, however, would have been well if some one had not, unfortunately, and without doubt blundered in with a naked flame, for not only had GALLOP a safety-lamp in an atmosphere unexposed to a current which would have caused it to explode, but in addition there was comparatively little gas fired, notwithstanding that in the limited area of work it proved so disastrous to life. The great lesson to be learned from the calamity respiciently is that mixed lights such not to be used in one and the notwithstanding that in the limited area of work it proved so disastrous to life. The great lesson to be learned from the calamity manifestly is that mixed lights ought not to be used in one and the same pit—that if it is needful that a protected light should be used in one part protected lights must be used in every part. The Inspector has intimated that he may have to put in force the arbitration powers, of the Act to determine whether this pit shall not henceforth be worked by lamps alone, for the "old coal" is known to be most fiery of all the seams in that district. But Mr. BROUGH will find no difficulty in dealing with the Ebbw Vale Company. A more thorough sweeping of the old coal in this pit was contemplated by Mr. JAMES a vear ago, and the works, which the Inspector and more thorough sweeping of the old coal in this pit was contemplated by Mr. JAMES a year ago, and the works, which the Inspector approved, were at that time actually begun, but they had been impeded by circumstances which Mr. JAMES explained at the inquest; now, however, so far removed that the operations having been resumed they will be completed a few weeks hence.

The operations comprise the sinking of No. 8 pit 60 yards deeper, so that more air can be got, and a great many of the long bewildering roads in the old coal cut off at the same time that another uppear the this constructed. Then too it may be fairly consided the

ing roads in the old coal cut off at the same time that another upcast shaft is constructed. Then, too, it may be fairly concluded that not the double but the better single stall plan for working the old coal will be adopted. Further, to the extent possible in the works, as at present laid out, it may be supposed that "the manifest advantages of the tail-rope system" will be adopted, thereby rendering the managers to that extent "no longer dependent on the prudence of hauliers, or (in Mr. BROUGH'S expressive phrase) the nervous constitution of that most useful of all animals—the horse." We are sure that everything that may be reasonably looked for will be done by the Ebbw Vale Company, to whose credit it has to be recorded that this is the first catastrophe that has occurred in their mines for 20 years. The interest of the company in their workspeople is shown in their having taken upon themselves the support of the dependents in their having taken upon themselves the support of the dependents of the deceased; and the confidence of the workpeople in the arrangements at the pit appears in their having brought no complaints to the jury, whose verdict was that of "Accidental Death," accomwith the very reasonable recommendation that in future when any spout-hole has to be made it shall be at once executed.

A UNIVERSAL COLLIERY INSURANCE

The subject of providing a general insurance fund, sufficient to make provision for the loss of every life occurring in the collieries of make provision for the loss of every life occurring in the collieries of the United Kingdom, is one to which we have often adverted, and which has at all times had our most cordial approval and support. We eandidly admit that we regard it somewhat as a reflection upon the great and wealthy mining interests that whenever an explosion of any magnitude takes place an appeal is made to the public generally for subscriptions towards relieving the distress and privations of those who have been deprived of their chief support. An interest which represents a capital investment of something like 50,000,000% sterling should long ere this have originated and carried out some plan which would meet every exigency which may arise, and render plan which would meet every exigency which may arise, and render unnecessary those public appeals which are so frequently made, but which, as a rule, meet with little response from any but those who are either directly or indirectly connected with the coal trade of the which, as a rule, meet with little response from any but those who are either directly or indirectly connected with the coal trade of the kingdom. That many of the principal colliery proprietors are actuated by a most benevolent spirit, and would cheerfully support any feasible plan for a universal insurance, is self-evident from the manner in which they respond to all appeals made them; but that difficulties exist in the way of the establishment of such a general fund is also apparent. The chief and almost the only insurmountable obstacle to a voluntary insurance fund is the fact that it could only be partial in its character; no appeals, however urgent or importune, would secure the practical recognition of masters and workmen alike; and, without the material aid of both, any scheme would fall short of its desired end. Voluntary efforts would, therefore, be partial and unsatisfactory; and however reluctant colliery proprietors and working miners are to the interference of Parliament upon matters which may be regarded as personal and domestic, still we are afraid that State machinery alone could work out to a successful issue a problem of such a difficult and complex character.

We have been led to make these remarks from a perusal of a memorial which has just been addressed by the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce to the Home Secretary, the Right Hon, H. A. BRUCE, M.P., and which is deserving the careful and serious attention of everyone interested in colley to perations. The scheme propounded by the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce is to the effect that the Home Secretary should embody in his new Mines Regulation Bill a clause or clauses readering; it compulsory upon landowners; interested in colleases readering; it compulsory upon landowners; interested in co

tary should embody in his new Mines Regulation Bill a clause or clauses rendering it compulsory upon landowners interested in col-lieries, colliery proprietors, and colliery workers to subscribe towards a general insurance fund, pro rata, according to their interests. The amount proposed by the Chamber of Commerce for this purpose is from the landowners and the colliery proprietor an eighth of a penny per ton on the royalty, and one penny per week from each workman; and these very trivial amounts would secure a fund sufficiently ample to meet every call which could be legitimately made upon it taking and these very trivial amounts would secure a rund sunciently ample to meet every call which could be legitimately made upon it, taking for its basis the average number of fatal accidents which yearly occur in our midst. The figures adduced are somewhat startling. There are in round numbers about 3000 collieries in the United Kingdom, giving employment to about 345,000 men and boys, and paying in wages about 14,000,000*l*, per annum. The landowners' interest in collieries at the minimum royalty of 6d. per ton amounts to 2,700,000*l*. collieries at the minimum royalty of 6d. per ton amounts to 2,700,000L per annum, which at an eighth of a penny per ton would produce about [56,250L per annum; the colliery proprietor, based upon the same calculation, would produce an equal amount; whilst a penny per week from the 345,000 colliers would produce about 75,000L, giving a grand total of about 187,500L per annum. The number of fatal accidents which occurred in our coal mines during 1869 was 1116, and to provide a sum of 150L for each a sum of 167,000L would be required, so that there would be a yearly balance of about 20,000L to meet any contin gency which might arise, or which might be devoted to other purposes in connection with the general interests of voted to other purposes in connection with the general interests of

voted to other purposes in connection with the general interests of the mining community.

Looking at the plan in an abstract point of view, it appears perfectly feasible of adoption, and there can be no doubt that "A National Colliers' Accidental Death Fund" would be a great boon not only to those more immediately interested, but the public generally, for the widows and wives of the colliers too often have to seek and accept parish relief, no provision having been made for the time of accept parish relief, no provision having been made for the time of sickness and death. The subject of a National Colliers' Insurance is one which we carnestly commend to the attention of all interested; and were the wishes of the landowners and colliery proprietors made known to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, we can

scarcely believe he would refuse to give them practical embodiment in the Mines Regulation Bill which is now under his charge, and which he is evidently most anxious to bring to a successful termination.

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION,

The preparatory programme of the National Technical University has now been issued, and affords abundant evidence of the promoters' intention to meet the views of all classes of industrials to the utmost of their ability, and thus secure the confidence and support of the largest possible number; and as the design of the university is to ensure "the progressive development of our industrial prosperity by systematically uniting the best and most fruitful influences of science and art, inventive ingenuity, and practical elevernes, and by effectually diffusing these elements of success throughout the whole education of the classes on whose intelligent exertions that present cation of the classes on whose intelligent exertions that prosperity mainly depends," its usefulness will, doubtless, be sufficiently appre-ciated to secure its success. The promoters of the university display their knowledge of the requirements of the class for whose benefit their knowledge of the requirements of the class for whose benefit they are striving by the single observation made by them, that "working men's science must not be abstruse nor controversial, and need not be either exhaustive, refined, or sublime." It is not essential in their point of view to take much trouble with the properties of bodies never seen, whose usefulness, if ever they are to have any, is a matter of the far future, or of recondite researches which confute previous hypotheses, but only to substitute one uncertainty for another. Yet the promoters of the university thoroughly understand that "the scientific instruction given to working men must be thoroughly sound, and have a broad, substantial foundation of standard facts and principles, but it must also be plain, practical, business-like, and to the point."

must be thoroughly sound, and have a broad, substantial foundation of standard facts and principles, but it must also be plain, practical, business-like, and to the point."

It is, without doubt, necessary that artizans, if taught science at all, must be taught that which they can utilise at once, for otherwise their interest in the studies will cease, and the labours of the university will consequently be lost; and upon this point it is observed that to artizans who will assemble to perfect themselves in their respective trades, and to get their abilities tested, certified, and rewarded, if deserving, it will be of paramount importance that the limits of their time, means, and previous culture be duly considered, in order that each category of students may receive in the right form the right quantity of the right kind of knowledge, without stint or superfluity, for it is recognised that stinted instruction would involve a corresponding shortcoming in the artizan's working value, whilst superfluous knowledge, or that not calculated to add to the value of his work, or to the enlightened and conscientious performance of his duties, might induce, or at least he suspected by employers of inducing, a tendency to wandering thoughts and desultory habits, and raise a prejudice against the movement. It is remarked with great truth that we are accustomed to see the various sciences arranged in distinct autonomies, and that persons make this or that their favourite study, with little or no regard to any connection with their business pursuits; that subject, indeed, being often preferred which lies furthest from them, and, therefore, savours most of recreation, and it is urged that we are, in consequence, apt to forget that the mechanic or the tradesman who wishes scientific knowledge to render him actual service that can be translated into pounds, shillings, and pence, must pursue a very different plan. It hardly ever occurs that any one science taken by itself could serve his purpose, even though he were to study it ever

of each trade for which he is called upon to prescribe a recipe, With reference to the principles of organisation, it is stated that hopes are entertained of obtaining a peculiarly eligible and economical site, and that at all events care will be taken that the locality selected, whilst it is healthy and convenient of access, affording ample space for the development of the proposed edifice and appurtenances on such a scale as to make it a worthy centre for the industrial energy of the most industrial nation of the world, shall, at the same time, be of so unpretentious a character that students in fusion may not be considered as intruders, nor smoke and hammering. tian may not be considered as intruders, nor smoke and hammering denounced as nuisances. It is proposed that first-rate instruction shall be given in the lecture-halls and class-rooms, and that this shall be illustrated with the aid of a museum, composed of collections specially contrived for the purpose, and conspicuous for their com-prehensiveness, yet still more for the principles of thoughtful selec-tion and arrangement, which will everywhere be made manifest. In short, whilst instruction, illustration, and actual practice will be carried on in the most perfect style, care will be taken that in every respect the true interests of technical and commercial industry may be constantly kept in view, and the highest level of industrial knowledge and ability made accessible to the greatest number at the most moderate expense. And as to the examinations, which will naturally form an important matter for consideration, it is remarked that particular care will be taken so to organise them that every candidate may feel that he has, at least, a fair chance; and so to institute the various certificates of competency, diplomas of excellence, and prizes, that they may always reach the right hands, and recompense the right sort of attainments. If the promoters of the National Technical University succeed in accomplishing this they will have done much to secure the confidence of all who are likely to become students in the various colleges connected with them. ried on in the most perfect style, care will be taken that in every re-

much to secure the confidence or all who are likely to become students in the various colleges connected with them.

Referring to the miscellaneous departments of usefulness, the committee express the determination not to initiate at random any portion of the proposed organisation, and in this view the designation of the various subjects for which special chairs will be appointed is deferred till the preliminary work of classifying and tabulating the intellectual requirements of the students shall be in an advanced state; but one matter has been decided, which is calculated to give general satisfaction to the visitors to the proposed university museum—every. but one matter has been decided, which is calculated to give general satisfaction to the visitors to the proposed university museum—everything will be displayed with so much attention to the convenience of inspection, and the proper order of sequence, that a student reviewing the several series in succession, with the aid of a specially prepared text-book, will be able to refresh his memory with as near an approximation to an oral lecture as the nature of the subject may allow. It is promised that every effort shall be made to facilitate the spread of genuine practical knowledge; no influence will be sought which may not be the means of propagating knowledge and securing prosperity; no power or importance will be claimed which cannot be made to shed a new lustre on England's industrial honours. The effort has evidently been made to arrange a scheme which shall be acceptable to all classes of artizans, and it is therefore not unreasonable to hope that when the new university has been fully organised, and is able to all classes of artizans, and it is therefore not unreasonable to hope that when the new university has been fully organised, and is in complete working order, its certificates of merit—whether it be the minor or the major certificate of competency, or the diploma of excellence—will be eagerly contended for by artizans throughout the kingdom, and the value of the distinctions generally recognised.

GOLD IN AMERICA .- Mr. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, estimates the bullion product for 1869 at \$63,500,000—divided as follows:

at \$63,500,000—divided as follows:	
California	\$20,000,000
Nevada	14,000,000
Oregon and Washington	4,000,000
Idaho	7,000,000
	20,000,000
Montana	4,000,000
Colorado and Wyoming	maa 000
New Mexico	1,000,000
Arizona	
All other sources	1,000,000

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE,—This trade still feels the influences THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—This trade still feels the influences of the prolonged disorders in France. Thus in March the total exports of coal, coke, &c., from the United Kingdom to France amounted to 161,102 tons, against 244,667 tons in the month of March, 1870, and 149,260 tons in March, 1869. The exports of coal to all quarters in March attained a total of 957,863 tons, as compared with 1,004,196 tons in March, 1870, and 855,089 tons in March, 1869. In the three months ending March 31 this year coal was exported from the United Kingdom to the extent of 2,235,970 tons, against 2,416,119 tons in the corresponding period of 1870, and 2,163,725 tons in the corresponding period of 1869. In these totals France figured for 421,692 tons, 625,371 tons, and 479,215 tons respectively. The exports have increased this year to Russia, Germany, Holland, Italy, Brazil, and British India; but they have decreased to Sweden, Denmark, France, Spain, &c. The value of the coal exported in March was 463,8512., as compared with 485,5032. in Coal exported in March, 1870, and 414,5172. in March, 1869; and in the three months March, 1870, and 414,5172. in March, 1869; and in the three months ending March 31 this year 1,106,1575., as compared with 1,176,8912. in the corresponding period of 1869.

STEEL AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

STEEL AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

The desirability of obtaining direct from pig-iron steel similar to that from the crucible, and at one-fifth the price of corresponding qualities is so obvious that the process of Mr. A. Berard which has for its object the manufacture of cheap yet superior steel, by a direct method, is naturally entitled to consideration. In describing his process, Mr. Berard remarks that the insufficiency of the old mode of manufacture has induced the proprietors of ironworks to re-organise their establishments at great cost. Every important firm has hastened to increase its means of production in the hope of thereby diminishing the cost price by a reduction of general expenses, without troubling themselves much about those improvements the future has in store for them, the immediate result of which has been to encumtroubling themselves much about those improvements the future has in store for them, the immediate result of which has been to encoumber capital largely. Steel is destined, he thinks, at no distant period to supersede cast and wrought iron in the greater part of the most important industrial applications, the superiority of its resistance, malleability, tenacity, and the property of tempering, as also the facility with which it may be cast into any given form, however varied and complicated, gives to steel the experiority which it is impossible not to recognise.

possible not to recognise.

The process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process, and he says the process of Mr. Bérard is essentially a gas process. to use the gas as a re-agent as well as a calorific, and he claims that in the gazogene he employs, the decomposition of the tar and steam is so complete that no trace of carbonic acid is left, and that the in the gazogene he employs, the decomposition of the arr and scaling is so complete that no trace of carbonic acid is left, and that the gases possess a very high temperature, without the necessity of being re-heated. This, he says, is a veritable regeneration, whilst the regenerating principle of the Siemens' system consists only of a simple re-heater, in which nothing is regenerated. The gas obtained with his system of gazogene is said to be always of excellent quality, without mixture of carbonic acid, steam, or tar, being rich in hydrogen and carburetted hydrogen, and containing but a minimum of nitrogen, whilst the econony of production is remarkable—10,000 cubic metres corresponding to the make of a double gazogene, working 10 hours, costing no more than 66 frs., or, according to the English system of measuring, 5\(^{1}{2}\)d. per 1000 cubic feet. All the consequences, he continues, which are possible to flow from so complete a solution of the production of gas, may now be perceived, not only as applied to the different operations of metallurgy, such as melting of the pig for refining, re-melting refined iron for puddling, heating balls, reheating of blooms, and the subsequent heating received in the first formation of uses, but also in the most varied applications of industry and of domestic economy; and he affirms, without fear of contradiction, by facts, that this is the starting point of a revolution in the employment of combustibles.

The theory upon which the process is based is summed up by Mr. Berard in his "Observations on the Character of the Intermolecular Combination of Substances contained in Pig-Iron, and upon the In-

Combination of Substances contained in Pig-Iron, and upon the Influence of Hydrogen in the Manufacture of Cast-Steel," in the state ment that in order to effect the direct conversion of pig-iron into steel, under the best possible circumstances, it is necessary, first, to expel foreign bodies, such as silicium, manganese, the greatest part of the carbon, &c., by intermolecular combustion of these bodies by means of an energetic current of air, pure or mitigated, by a mixture of carburetted hydrogen, thus raising the high temperature in the metallic bath under the best practical circumstances of economy, and, secondly, to reduce the oxide of iron formed during the period of oxidation by the action of a current of purified and superheated of oxidation by the action of a current of purified and superheated carburetted hydrogen, or by a mixture of air and gas in excess. The cooling effect resulting from the reduction of the oxide is counteracted by means of a supplementary heat from the gas for heating the furnace. The alternate action of oxidation and reduction may be prolonged without inconvenience as long as necessary. To maintain the metal in contact with the scorize, by an incessant and energetic mechanical working, which renews the surfaces of contact, an effect which is obtained naturally by currents of injection. During the period of oxidation the metalloids, such as sulphur and phosphorus, capable of being oxidized, at least partially, and finding themselves. period of oxidation the metalloids, such as sulphur and phosphorus, capable of being oxidised, at least partially, and finding themselves in the presence of energetic bases (such as soda, lime, manganese, &c.), will form sulphates and phosphates, which will pass into the slag. At least a portion of the noxious bodies will be thus carried away. The period of reduction, powerless to decompose the earthy silicates formed, will act solely upon the oxide of iron, in order to bring it back to its metallic state. The carburetted hydrogen, he says, will exercise a double action by its carbon, in retarding the decarburation of the iron, which is an essential point to be realized and by its by of the iron, which is an essential point to be realised, and by its hydrogen acting as a reducing agent on the oxide of iron, and as a purative of sulphur and phosphorus, by forming sulphuretted and phosphuretted volatile hydrogens, susceptible by that very means of being separated from their combination with iron.

being separated from their combination with iron.

According to Mr. Bérard's invention, several apparatus are used so closely connected with each other as to form almost one apparatus. Thus the converter is a basin into which tuyeres for the supply of air and gas descend, and immediately beyond it is a second, of less capacity, for melting spiegeleisen, whilst a third bed still further from the converter, for raising the scrap to a white heat before returning it to the converter for re-manufacture. There are, likewise, arrangements for heating the air necessary for the combustion of the gases when heating the furnace, and also for heating the refined gases employed in the injection through the metallic bath. The heat given out in the furnace is, by this means, completely utilised. The iron may be run directly into the converter from the blast-furnace, or may be taken from the cupola or other furnace after the second iron may be run directly into the converter from the blast-furnace, or may be taken from the cupola or other furnace after the second melting. When mixtures of iron have to be made for obtaining certain qualities of steel, it is important that the liquid iron should be rich in carbon, whereas by the ordinary method the second method has the effect of partly destroying the original carbon. A very simple arrangement allows the proportion of air and gas prevlously purified (which is injected by a strong pressure into the bath) to be varied during the operation. When air is in the greater proportion the reaction is oxidising; it is on the contrary, reducing, if the quantity of gas be increased beyond a certain point; in the intermediate situation it is neutral. During the oxidising period, he continues, the temperature is considerably raised by the combustion of the carbon, the silicium, the manganese, and of a small proportion of the fron. The sulphur and phosphorus are transformed into sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid, which may be partly volatilised, or may enter into the scoriac. During the reduction period the oxide of fron alone is reduced; the silica combines with the oxide of manganese and the other bases in order to form silicates, which constitute the second of the latt.

iron alone is reduced; the silica combines with the oxide of manganese and the other bases in order to form silicates, which constitute the scoriae of the bath. The metalloids, sulphur, phosphorus, &c., form with the hydrogen volatile hydrogenised compounds, which will not combine; hydrogen plays here a double part of great importance. The iron is in this way freed from pernicious bodies which would have changed the quality of the steel, and the waste is reduced to little more than the loss of foreign bodies in combustion, equal to about 7 or 8 per cent.—an extremely small percentage.

It may be mentioned that large steelworks in France are now being erected for manufacturing steel on this system, and that Messrs. Whitley Partners, of Leeds, have undertaken the sole representation of the inventor in this country. With regard to the facility for carrying out the process, it is stated that the operation takes from an hour to an hour-and-a-half, according to the nature of iron manipulated. The results of frequently-renewed tests towards the end of the operation will determine the point of decarburation of the metal, and the instant at which it should be arrested, in order to obtain the quality of steel desired; the tuyeres are then withdrawn, and the liguid left to itself for the development. quality of steel desired; the tuyeres are then withdrawn, and the quality of steel desired; the tuyeres are then withdrawn, and the liquid left to itself for the few minutes occupied in preparing for tapping-off. The practical difficulties of the method of working by means of tuyeres have been happily surmounted: this, it is said, is done by a simple and economical process, with a certainty as to the

results, and a perfect regularity, which leaves nothing to be desired. Experiments, on a large scale, have already been made with Mr. A. Bérard's furnaces, and 50 tons of steel per 24 hours were produced.

IRON AND STEEL.—We learn that Mr. GERHARD, the metallurgical chemist, of Wolverhampton, is proceeding with his experiments in the manufacture of iron, and that he has succeeded in producing from the ore refined iron of a high order, at much under the cost of a similar quality very much sought after by certain machine founders and producers of finished iron. Mr. GERHARD, however, aims at the making of steel at much less cost than at present attends the production of that metal by any of the methods now in vogue, and hehas much confidence that he shall soon succeed. Nor does he disregard the importance of producing finished iron in a pure state. He believes that he can see his way to this without the interposition of the puddler.

CHEAP REDUCTION PROCESS.—A new furnace is stated to be in operation in Nevada; indeed two different furnaces are now working ore up to 93 per cent, and cheaper than the Stetefeldt. The process employed at the Big Smoky mill—the revolving inclined cylinder—costs far less than the Stetefeldt to erect and get to working. It can be taken down, on occasion, and removed. It is less liable to damage, less liable to injure workmen, and more easily got at for repairs when needed. As to priority of right simply to pass ore through a flame, nobody on this coast need say anything about that, the idea did not originate here; and that idea simple can not be patented anyhow, for we know of three patents out under each of which that process is employed. This new furnace is stated to cost but 600/. to erect, and to be equally applicable to base ores, which it treats to perfection, and to sulphuret gold ores. Great advantage is anticipated from the competition that will spring up through the facility offered for erecting a really good mill without being subject to patentees' royalties. The latest advices state that the Big Smoky mill had just been shut down for its regular monthly cleanup, which will take but a few hours. They have been and are running on Virginia ore and ore from Picohe, having a contract of 200 tons from the Washington Mine. This ore all goes through the roasting process, and works up to a high per cent, making bullion over 900 fine, and working just about double in value to what it can be worked at Pioche. There is ore enough out at this mine, if the facilities for transportation were greater, to keep the Big Smoky going steady for an indefinite time, and the owners of the mine and mill are satisfied with the results. Too much cannot be said in praise of the furnace connected with this mill—enough, that it is a continued and complete success. A mill company could now readily undertake to work fair average ore for 41, per ton, and guarantee of the furnace connected with this mill—enough, that it is a continued it is a continued and complete success. A mill company could now readily undertake to work fair average ore for 4t, per ton, and gua-rantee 80 per cent, of the assay; and as the furnaces chloridise the pulp to 90 per cent, this would give a handsome margin for profit.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES,-The Lecturer on Mining and Mineral ogy, the Lecturer on Geology, the Lecturer on Metallurgy, and the Keeper of Mining Records at the Royal School of Mines are opposed to the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners on Science to separate the school from the collections in the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn-street, and transfer it to South Kensington. The officers of the school above-mentioned have prepared a statement on the subject, which they propose to submit to Her Majesty's Government.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS,-During the last quarter the additions to the list of members of all classes have been 151, while the casualties have been 41, showing an effective increase of 110. The numbers on the list on the 5th inst. were 16 honorary members, 724 members, 1051 associates, and 204 students, making a total of 1995, as against 1847 at the same date last year.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

April 12.—On account of the holidays at the end of last week there was nothing doing in the Pig-Iron Market, the price being nominally 54s. 6d. to 54s. 9d. cash. This week there has been more animation shown on account of the continuance of good shipping returns, and warrants have been freely dealt in from 54s. 9d. to 55s. 3d. cash, and 55s. to 55s. 6d. one month. The closing price this afternoon is 55s, 1½d. The value of iron in makers' hands is well maintained, and several brands have advanced since last week 6d. to 1s. per ton. No. 1. No. 3.

				NO. 1				240	. 8.
G. M. bran	ds at Glasgow (d	eliverable alongs	ide)	\$58.	6d			558	LO.
Gartsherri	e ditto	ditto		63	6			56	0
Coltness	ditto	ditto		63	6			56	6
Summerlee	ditto	dltto		61	6			56	0
Langloan	ditto	ditto		59	0			55	6
22	ditto	ditto, ex	store.	56	6			55	0
Carnbroe	ditto	ditto, ex	ditto.	56	6			55	0
**	at Port Dundas	ditto		58	6			55	6
Calder	ditto	ditto		60	0			55	0
Glengarno	ck at Ardrossan	ditto		60	0			56	0
Dalmelling	gton ditto	ditto		56	0			55	0
Eglington	ditto	ditto		56	6			55	0
**	at Glasgow	ditto, ex	store.	55	6			55	0
Carron a	at Grangemouth	ditto		55	0			******	
Shotts	ditto	ditto		59	6			57	0
Kinneil	at Boness	ditto		55	0			53	6
G. M. bran	ds at Middlesbor	ough ditto		50	0			47	0
Bar iron			£7	5	0	to:			0
Nail rods			7		0				
Rails in W	alus	***************	6	10	0	to	7	0	0
						-			

Prices of Manufactured Iron have hardened during last week, or account of good buying and more numerous specifications offering, from about 2s.6d. to 5s. a ton, some of the best brands having been advanced as much as 10s. a ton—Ellis (Coatbridge) and Govan (Glasgow). Angle iron is also better, ship being 7l. 12s. 6d. to 8l., and boiler 9l. to 15l., as in quality. The works are all busy, but some are short of hands, which cannot be had.

On Tuesday a case arising out of the dispute between the Coat-bridge Tin-Plate Company and their puddlers was heard by Sheriff Logie in the Airdrie Small Debt Court. After agents had been heard on both sides, the Sheriff reviewed the evidence, and gave decision on both sides, the Sheriff reviewed the evidence, and gave decision against the company. This brought the dispute to a close, and an arrangement has been effected, by the company paying to the men the sum of 70*l*, sterling, besides the deduction made of 6*d*, per ton out of their lie time, with an obligation on the part of Mr. Bell to pay the whole expenses between agent and client incurred in regard to the proceedings relative to the dispute. Under this arrangement the men have again commenced work.

Several large forgings have been conveyed through our streets lately for the shippard on the Clydent A variety by the converted the

Several large forgings have been conveyed through our streets lately for the shipyards on the Clyde. A main shaft, for one of the vessels building at Fairfield, for the firm of Elder and Company, has been completed at Parkhead Forge. After being forge-dressed it weighs 32 tons, and is to be used in vessel building for the Pacific Mail Company.

The Atlas Foundry and Engine Works, Coatbridge, with whole fixed machinery and plant, was exposed to public sale at 1400l., and after some competition sold for 1655l.

The Manufactured Iron shipped from Glassow and Greenock last.

after some competition sold for 1655l.

The Manufactured Iron shipped from Glasgow and Greenock last week embraced the following denominations: — Bar, 147 tons; wrought, 1 ton; railway, 1191l. value; bolts and nuts, 3l. value; rope, 100l. value; pipes, &c., 494 tons and 835l. value; cast goods, hoop, 3l. value; galvanised, 156½ tons and 5l. value; galvanised wire 71½ tons and 399l. value; hollow ware, 120l. value; stores, 13l. value; rangos, 1½ tons. We also notice a vessel loading at Kingston Dock a cargo of about 650 tons gas pipes and connections, and other gas-making material for Ibrail. The pipes, &c., bear the brand of Abbey Foundry, Paisley.

Coalmasters' books are pretty full of orders for shipment, especially for steam coal, with several cargoes of "Watson's Hartley coal," filling for the Black Sea, Mediterranean, and Baltic. The coasting trade is also brisk, and prices are, if anything, firmer. The total shipments from the Scotch ports for the week just ended amounted to 37,062 tons, against the slightly increased total of 37,259 tons in the corresponding week of 1870. Colliers are fully employed; in some districts more hands could be engaged, and wages run from 4s. 3d. to 5s. per day for the short darg.

The firm of C. and A. Christie, coal and ironmasters, Tranent, Haddingtonshire, appears in the Gascette of the 7th inst.; also the name of James Griffin. coal merchant in Athrestic

dingtonshire, appears in the Gazette of the 7th inst.; also the name of James Griffin, coal merchant in Arbroath.

Unabated prosperity continues to attend the Clyde Shipbuilding

Trade. There have been several new contracts entered into during the week; and Mr. J. E. Scott has been granted provisional protection week; and Mr. J. E. Scott has been granted provisional protection for improvements in building iron steam or composite ships. It may be also of some importance to notice that several of the Clyde ship-builders are removing their shipyards further seaward, in order to secure increased accommodation. Messrs, Elder and Co, are removing their engineering works to near their shipbuilding yard at Fairfield, Govau. It is also reported that Messrs, Napier, of Glasgow, are about to remove their shipbuilding yard from Lancefield to the mouth of the Black Cart, both sides of which they have feued; and Messrs, J. and J. Thomson, engine builders, have feued ground on the bank of the Clyde, opposite the confluence of the White Cart with the Clyde, known in Paisley as the "Water neb." Messrs, Thomson were looking after ground in the vicinity of Greenock, their premises near Glasgow being quite inadequate to accomplish the work which is near Glasgow being quite inadequate to accomplish the work which is in their offer.

in their offer.

At the monthly meeting of the Association of Engineers, held last week, Mr. Charles H. Reynolds, jun., in the absence of the President, in the chair, Mr. Alexander Reid, of Partick, read a very able and thoroughly practical paper on "Some of the Causes affecting Ships' Oscillations," in which he detailed with precision the different requirements to be taken into consideration in the construction of sac-going vessels, so as to secure the greatest amount of safety when in rough water, and subject to oscillations having a tendency to capsize. An interesting discussion followed, in the course of which reference was particularly made to the stowage of vessels and the designs of our recent armour-clads, at the close of which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Reed for his paper, and a similar compliment having been paid to the chairman for presiding, the meeting was brought to a close.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

April 13.—Owing to the prevailing contrary winds, the supply of vessels has been very limited lately, and the demand for coal for London and the coast has also been somewhat limited. The wind, however, changed considerably more to southward on Monday, and a large fleet of vessels have now arrived, and large quantities of coals are being shipped for export abroad especially. The export coal trade has been extremely good since the opening of the northeastern ports in Europe, and the close of the Franco-German war. From Browne's "List" we now get the result. The total exports from the north-eastern ports in March were 493,534 tons, against 388,894 tons in March, 1870—a most remarkable increase, amounting to 104,640 tons.

The steam coal colliers in Northumberland are nearly all working full time, and there is a fair prospect for that trade. A good understanding also exists at most of the works between the masters and men. At the Dudley Colliery there has been some agitation for higher rates, and fears are entertained that a strike may take place, although

rates, and fears are entertained that a strike may take place, although the men have been offered an advance on the present rates. They have, it appears, applied for an advance, and the masters have agreed to give one-half the sum asked for; this, however, does not satisfy them, and they have, therefore, given a month's notice that unless their demands are complied with they will at the end of this month (which will occur three weeks from the present time) cease working. The strike at Thornley Colliery shows signs of coming to an end, as it must certainly do soon, as there is no question of wages in it at all, the only question being the right of the masters to employ whom they choose. This right they claim, and must enforce at all hazards; and it must be noticed that it has never been denied that the prices given by those masters are such as to enable the men to carn as high wages as any other set of men in the trade, and therefore some other reason must be found for the great amount of disaffection which has wages as any other set of men in the trade, and therefore some other reason must be found for the great amount of disaffection which has been shown here for some considerable time. The men the masters now refuse to employ are charged with being the cause of the disaffection to a considerable extent, and this is surely a sufficient reason for refusing to employ them. The numbers of men now at work are swelled every day from the ranks of the unionists and by the employment of strangers, so that the ill-advised and unjust strike must soon come to an end.

Iron Shiphpiding Marine Engine Pig-Iron, and indeed avery

must soon come to an end.

Iron Shipbuilding, Marine Engine, Pig-Iron, and indeed every branch of the iron trade without exception is exceedingly brisk, and still improving. The demand for pig-iron continues good, and also for rails for exportation, and although the make of both kinds of iron has been considerably increased lately, the stocks have decreased—a most significant fact, and one which quite justifies the advance which has been made in prices.

The rolling mills erected a few years ago at Messrs. Abbot's works, Gateshead, have been very busily engaged some time, and to a great extent they are employed in rolling iron of a high class obtained by an admixture of the Ridsdale pig-iron with the ordinary iron of the district. A considerable quantity of this iron is used in the manufacture of ordnance at the Elswick Works, and it must, of course, be of very high quality, no doubt the best yet manufactured in the North, and not easily surpassed in any district.

At a Polytechnic Exhibition and Bazaar at Cramlington Colliery there were a number of models of steam-engines, of nearly every de-

At a Polytechnic Exhibition and Bazaar at Cramlington Colliery there were a number of models of steam-engines, of nearly every description, contributed by Messrs. Murray, engineers, of Chester-lestreet; Hart, West Cramlington; Ditchburn, Newcastle; Forster, Bebside; Thompson, Howdon; and William Tait, of Cannock and Rugeley, Staffordshire. The above were a remarkably interesting feature of the exhibition, and, as they were all set in motion by steam by Mr. Thomas Maughan, the interest usually attaching to such objects was very considerably increased. The model contributed by Mr. William Tait, of Staffordshire, showed an improved method of raising and lowering the cage at the pit's mouth, and was very much and favourably criticised by the visitors. Another interesting object was the original model for the High Level Bridge, lent by Messrs. Hawksand Crawshay, of Gateshead, whilst much attention was given Hawksand Crawshay, of Gateshead, whilst much attention was given to the cases of very beautiful spars and minerals contributed by Messrs. R. Rutherford, of Newcastle, and Simm, West Cramlington.

MECHANICAL VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.—The large Guibal Fan, 45 feet diameter, erected at the Usworth Colliery, is now working regularly, and the results so far are quite satisfactory; it is only worked at a slow rate as yet, but even at this rate, about 35 revolutions per minute, an excellent ventilation is produced, and a considerable increase has taken place in the quantity circulated, as compared with the quantity formerly produced by furnaces. When the machine is worked up to its maximum speed the quantity produced will be enormous. Some experiments are to be made with this Fan to-morrow (Friday), when a considerable number of viewers and engineers are invited to be present, and after the completion of the experiments, which are expected to be highly interesting and instrucgeners are invited to be present, and after the completion of the experiments, which are expected to be highly interesting and instructive, a luncheon is to be provided for them at Usworth Hall, the residence of Mr. S. B. Coxon, the manager of the works. Mr. George Elliot, M.P., Mr. Jonassohn, and other influential gentlemen, are expected to be present. A full report of the experiments and proceedings will be given in next week's Journal.

WARNING TO COLLIERY OWNERS.—A case of considerable importance was entered for trial before the Barnard Castle magistrates, on Wednesday, in which Mr. Summerson, of Barnard Castle, was charged at the instance of Mr. Willis, Government Inspector of Mines for South Durham, with having omitted to adopt the Government regulations for the proper working of his colliery on Cockfield Common, near West Auckland. Mr. H. J. Marshall, of Durham, prosecuted on behalf of the Government, while Mr. Nixon, of Barnard Castle, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Willis, the Government inspector, was present durings the proceedings. Only one magistrate (W. T. Hastler, Esq.) was in attendance, and the clerk suggested the propriety of some arrangement being come to in the matter.—Mr. Nixon said a very serious penalty was involved in the case. He had only recently been instructed, and after a conversation which he ado had with Mr. Marshall he was of opinion that an arrangement might be made.—Mr. Marshall said the present prosecution w.s not instituted by the Government authorities with any vinidetive feeling, but was merely to show colliery owners that they could not carry on collieries without adopting the proper regulations. On Feb. 11, in consequence of the enginemen at the colliery having resigned the handles of his brake to another man, a boy was pulies the collery having resigned the handles of his brake to another man, a boy was pulies in force, but there had not been any for a number of years. Mr. Willis told the owner of the colliery when he found that not only were there no rules in force, but there had not been any for a number of years. Mr. Willis told the owner of the colliery he ought to have used to the presence of the case unduly against the defendant, but which to warn owners that they could not carry on collieries without rules.—Mr. Nixon said Mr. Summerson was merely a trustee of the colliery on behalf of a relative. At

the time of the accident the rules which had since been forwarded to Mr. Willis were in preparation, and he thought the owner of the colliery should have had warning of Mr. Willis's visit, in order that they might have had the rules completed. Mr. Summerson which do conform with the laws, and the rules referred to had since been enforced on the colliery.—Mr. Willis said the rules were not effectual, as they had not been approved by Government.—Mr. Nixon said he had only had a very hasty persual of the law on the question, and was not aware of the difficulty raised by Mr. Willis, that the rules had to be approved by Government before they were effective. He thought a consultation with Mr. Willis and Mr. Marshall would lead to an arrangement of the matter.—Mr. Willis and where there was a breach of the Act of Parliament he had nothing further to do with it after applying for the power to prosecute.—A consultation then ensued, when it was agreed that the defendant should (subject to the approval of the Government) pay a fine of St. and all expenses, and that he should at once conform with the law, and place his colliery under Government regulations.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

April 13.—Whilst the advices from the Continent have necessarily an unfavourable bearing upon the Iron Trade, it is satisfactory April 13.—Whilst the advices from the Continent have necessarily an unfavourable bearing upon the Iron Trade, it is satisfactory to note that the iron trade of the North is generally in an improving state. From the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association returns we observe there has been an increased make of pig-iron during March, as compared with February, of 19.981 tons. The total make for the month ending March 31 was 161,049 tons, and this quantity will be still further increased by the additional new furnace which Messrs. Swan, Coates, and Co. have just blown in alongside the three they had already in blast at Cargo Fleet, near Middlesborough; and Messrs. Cochrane and Co., the Ormesby Ironworks, also near Middlesborough, who will shortly have ready for blast their fourth furnace. The deliveries of pig metal are just now very large. The scarcity of vessels to convey the quantity of iron required by water is much felt, but, notwithstanding this, the tonnage now being cleared from the Tees is heavy. Last month there were 14,912 tons of pigs shipped from Middlesborough for foreign ports, being a decrease of 2908 tons. compared with the corresponding month of 1870; and the shipments coastwise from the port of Middlesborough in March were 15,346 tons, or a decrease of 880 tons, which, notwithstanding the increased make of 20,000 tons, was a reduction of 2308 tons upon February. The warrant store stock also shows a decrease of 800 tons for the month, the total contents of the store being now 10,239 tons. There are, according to the return from which we are taking our figures, 125 furnaces in blast in Cieveland—116 in and 9 out; there are also 8 furnaces in course of creetion.

The Quarterly Meeting of the North of England Iron and Allied

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The Quarterly Meeting of the North of England Iron and Allied
Trades was held on Tuesday, at Middlesborough. Unfortunately, the
day was a holiday, and there was not, therefore, so large a gathering day was a holiday, and there was not, therefore, so large a gathering of gentlemen from a distance as is usual at a quarterly meeting. There was, however, a good muster of local gentlemen, but the business done was unimportant. The enquiry for pig-iron was active, and some few orders were booked, but sellers are not eager to take orders for any large quantity for forward delivery, except at an advance upon present quotations, which are for No. 1, 50s. 61; No. 3, 47s. to 47s. 3d.; No. 4, 45s. 6d., net cash at makers' works, or f.o.b. on the Tees. Home consumption is great just now with the busy time in the mills; and, with the lucreasing demand for foreign account, prices may be expected to improve still more. There was nothing of particular interest shown at the meeting.

In the Finished Iron department things are looking more encouraging every week. For rails the demand is stronger, and orders for Russian and American houses have lately been placed with firms in this district. Most rail-makers are busy, and have plenty of work to

Russian and American houses have lately been placed with firms in this district. Most rail-makers are busy, and have plenty of work to occupy their mills for a considerable time. The Easter holidays have interfered with the regular working of the mills and forgos, but generally the works have got well started again. The Plate Trade is in active condition, and slightly better prices are being obtained. Enquiries are numerous, and large quantities of plates are being rolled in the North. The demand for bar-iron is also improving, and for pipes and foundry castings enquiry is better.

For Household Coals the requirements have not been so large lately, and some of the plit drawing this quality have not been so busy. The steam and gas coal plts have, however, been drawing full complements. For best cokes the demand is increasingly heavy.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

April 13.—The observance of the Easter holidays is this week so completely engrossing the attention of our working people that industrial operations are everywhere conspicuous by their absence, the blast-furnaces being the only exceptions to the rule of inaction which pervades the great iron and coal producing districts of North and South Staffordshire. In the northern part of the county the miners are making a movement with the view to see when we are in the are making a movement with the view to secure an advance in the rate of wages. A circular on the subject has been addressed to the leading employers, and suggesting that the advance asked for should be equivalent to the last reduction. The moment for such a request to be made is at the least inopportune, seeing that by the flooding of the mines the cost of coal to the consumer has already been augmented in many cases as much as 25 per cent. Any further advance to price would be of serious consequence both to the iron and earthenware trades of the district. The demand both for pigs and finished iron continues to improve, and it has been decided that no change in wages or quotations shall be made this quarter.

The Quarterly Meetings of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade were held at Wolverhampton yesterday, and in Birmingham to-day (Thursheld and the staffordshire is the stafford in the stafford in the stafford is the stafford in the st are making a movement with the view to secure an advance in the

The Quarterly Meetings of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade were held at Wolverhampton yesterday, and in Birmingham to-day (Thursdell at Wolverhampton yesterday). held at Wolverhampton yesterday, and in Birmingham to-day (Thursday). At Wolverhampton the attendance was alike influential and numerous, as well of traders in finished as of pig-iron. Negociations were brisk in both departments, and there was a decidedly improved tone upon the meeting three months ago. First-class pigs are very firm in price, notwithstanding the recent advances. Materials for making steel, whether in the cast or the puddled state, were all up, and decidedly difficult to get in large quantities with anything like a reasonable time. The demand for steel rails, in particular, exceeds all former experience, and it will become increasingly marked. For such goods orders are coming forward from the United States very freely, and the higher rates do not check transactions with that country, notwithstanding that there are five firms out there who are using the Bessemer patent, and are fast extending their means of prousing the Bessemer patent, and are fast extending their means of production. Finished iron ruled strong, with an improving demand. Foundry work is in well sustained request throughout the district, machine castings being, as last reported, among the more prominent features of demand. Coal and ironstone continue brisk, at last quotations. The recent sinkings in the Cannock district are in most cases fulfilling the expectations that had been raised respecting them, and further enterprises in a similar direction are being matured. and further enterprises in a similar direction are being matured. The Sandwell scheme is interrupted by the flooding of the trial shaft, but the difficulty will readily be surmounted when the new pumpingengines are set down.

At the Birmingham meeting there was a large and influential at-

tendance, including representatives of most of the leading iron firms of this and neighbouring districts, and many merchants, manufacturers, and brokers from a distance. Although the tone of the meeting was cheerful, and prices were well sustained, the aggregate business. turers, and brokers from a distance. Although the tone of the meeting was cheerful, and prices were well sustained, the aggregate business transacted can be scarcely said to have fulfilled the expectations inspired by recent symptoms of improvement. Pig-makers were relatively more fortunate than manufacturers of finished iron, and, with few exceptions, those who did not dispose of their quarter's make at Wolverhampton found ready customers on better terms than were obtainable on last quarterday. For hematites the demand appeared to exceed the supply, though steel is not a staple manufacture of this district, and the leading qualities of native pig were scarce, and proportionally firm at from 3t. 18s. to 4t. 5s. for No. 1 all mine, 3t. to 3t. 5s. per ton for cinder, and 4t. 10s. to 4t. 15s. per ton for refined metal. Shropshire pig was quoted 3l. 11s. do. hot blast, and 4t. 15s. per ton for refined metal. Shropshire pig was quoted 3l. 11s. do. hot blast, and 4t. 15s. per ton of, and west coast hematites 4t. 10s. to 4t. 15s. per ton. Ores were in active request, at 16s. to 18s. for hematites, and 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. colitic. For best bars, for which a tolerably brisk demand is experienced from the United States, prices are firm at from 7t. 5s. to 8t., and other kinds in proportion, being, in most cases, a slight advance upon the prices lately demanded. Generally speaking, the quotations of second class firms for finished from wore fractionally higher than at last quarter-day, though still very much under the official list on which wages are based. Transactions were mostly for home consumption or local manufacturing purposes, and the bulk of the foreign specifications now in band have been negociated at the works or by correspondence. Generally, the condition of the Bank rate contributed not a little to the cheerfulness of the meeting. As usual at the quarterly meeting, a few of the latest novelties in connection with the iron manufacture were exhibited in the hall. These included a model of Blake's patent stone-br

people contended. The dispute and its serious consequences will, we trust, lead to some modification in the systems of reckoning which now prevail in the hardware trades throughout the district. In the iron and coal trades there is some approach to uniformity in this matter; but in the hardware trades there is none. The great want of the district in this respect is, generally speaking, fewer "draws," and more frequent settlements, an arrangement which

would be better alike for masters and workpeople. ings continue to maintain a steady enquiry, and the North Country iron district is still amongst the largest buyers. At Bilston, Messrs. Claridge and North (Phœnix Foundry) are making a "reciprocating" mill for Middlesberough, on the principle of Brown's patent, a model of which, it will be remembered, was shown at the London meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute. Mill and forge castings at West Brownigh continue in steady request West Bromwich continue in steady request.

PUDDLING FURNACES .- At the Iron Trade Quarterly Meeting, at Birmingham, on Thursday, a series of stereoscopic views of Danks's patent improved Revolving Puddling-Furnaces were exhibited. This patent improved Revolving Puddling-Furnaces were exhibited. This American patent is a comparative novelty in this country, and it attracted a good deal of attention. The object of the rotary furnace is to get rid of hand-labour puddling, and in this respect it is said to have been very successful in the United States, where it is fast superseding the old form of stationary furnace. The advantages claimed for It are—Asaving in the cost of labour equal to fully 40 per cent; a saving in the consumption of coal, varying from one-third to one-half, according to size of furnace; a much superior (and regular) quality of puddled iron from a given quality of pig; a yield of puddled from much in-excess of the weight of the charge of pig-metal, instead of the usual loss; eight to ten heats, whether of 5 cwts. or 10 cwts. (or more), are made in a day of ten hours, producing iron or steel at pleasure; the refining process is perfect, the whole of the phosphorus and silica, and the sulphur, to an extraordinary extent, being removed by the chemical action of the lining mixture; all the slavish labour is performed by steam-power, thereby enabling one skilled puddler to attend to the working of several furnaces. The bringing "to nature" and balling of the iron is completed by the rotary action, without the use of the rabble, except when the heat has to be divided into smaller balls. The capacity of the furnaces may be sulted for heats of any weight, from 5 cwts. to ton, or tons; and the cost of the furnaces (weight of product considered) is about the same as the usual hand-puddling furnaces.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

April 13.—The activity now prevalent in all our great centres of the Iron Trade has been fully extended to the works in Derbyshire, at most of which business is very brisk indeed. Gas and water pipes in particular appear to be in very great demand, so much so that in some instances the produce is far below the requirements. At Remshaw, near to the Eckington Station, a large business is being done, and the same remark applies to the extensive establishment belonging to the Sheephridge Company, where a very large quantity of pic-iron is being made. At Staveley also every department is as busy as it can be, and pipes from the smallest calibre up to 5s inches in diameter, can scarcely be supplied sufficiently expeditious. At the same place pillars, girders, cylinder bottoms, and other material in castings are being largely produced. The demand for House Coal has been well maintained, considering the advanced period of the season, owing in a great measure to the low rates prevailing, consequent on the dispute between the Midland and Great Northern Rallway Companies. In Steam Coal there is a good deal more doing, and an increased tonnage is being sent to the South of England, and also to Birmingham and the West, in gas qualities. In the coal field between Sheffleid and Chesterfield an improving business is being done; and from both Dronfield and Unstone some hundreds of tons are now being sent to the metropolis monthly, although up to a little more than a year ago the trade was confined to local consumption and carting to Sheffleid. The new railway, however, has made all the difference, and new markets have been found, so that the development of the minerals with which the Valley may be said to teem is now rapidly taking place. In addition to coal, there are some valuable beds of ironstone, which will now be realised, whist there is every appearance of a very large production of coke, seeing that Messrs. Bambridge and Co. have completed a considerable number of ovens close to th April 13.—The activity now prevalent in all our great centres of

at the mills and foundries. The works belonging to the Parkgate Company are still busy in plates for shields, rails, and hoops. The works at Thorncliffe and Chapeltown are kept well going in pipes, gas material, and ornamental castings for builders. The colleries belonging to the firm are also doing well, there being a rather brisk demand just now for gas nuts, as also for coke, of which some hundreds of tons are now produced.

weekly.

In the South Yorkshire district there has been no material change in the business doing in House Coal, the low rate by the Great Northin the business doing in House Coal, the low rate by the Great Northern having had the effect of stimulating the Loudon merchants to be much larger purchasers than would otherwise be the case. In Steam Coal also there has been rather more doing to the metropolis, for the same reason. To Hull there has been an increase of late for the use of the merchant steamers plying to Russian and other European ports, and the members of the South Yorkshire Steam Coal Owners' Association are gradually improving their position. The new coal railway to London via Lincoln is attracting a good deal of attention just now, seeing that in about ten days it will pass into the Committee of the House of Commons, where it is said that it will be opposed by the Great Northern, as well as by others more or less interested. Mr. R. Baxter has the management of the Bill, as much in his capacity as a colliery propriety as a parliamentary solicitor, and under his guidance it is believed that it will weather the storm of opposition which has been raised.

THE COAL TRAFFIC BY RAILWAY TO LONDON FROM YORKSHIRE AND DEABYSHIRE—THE BATTLE OF THE RATES.—The returns of the quantity of coal conveyed to London during the first quarter of the present year from Yorkshire and Derbyshire by the various lines of railway having termini there are of more than usual interest, owing to the dispute which has now existed between the Midland and Great Northern Companies for exactly three months. The fierce contest which has so far been carried on has been the means of largely increasing the traffic from the two coal fields, seeing that the metropolis merchants have taken full advantage of the low rates offered, and purchased extensively in the cheap carriage markets. They have thus been making a clear profit on the rates alone of from 8d, to 2s., and now of 3s. 3d. per ton, the latter being the difference in the present charge and that made up to Jan. 14 last, as the London consumers have not participated in the advantage of the cheap carriage, whilst the companies engaged in the bitter strife must have lost more than 70,000f, since its commencement. The tonnage carried during the past quarter was the largest since coal was first conveyed to London by railway in 1845, in which year the City dues were pid on 8377 tons. The total increase, when compared with the same period of 1870, was 92,316 tons, of which the Midland takes credit for 78,036 tons, leaving only 14,280 tons to be divided amongst all the other lines.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

April 12.—One of the chief topics now under discussion is that relating to a dispute between the Crown officials representing the Office of Woods at Colford. The Crown receiver—a legal man, by the way—and the gaveller, Mr. Brown, have for some time been dissatisfied with the irregular way in which the assistant surveyor has managed the business of the office. When the present gaveller was appointed Mr. Langhan, the surveyor, was still retained, and an arrangement come to that Mr. Brown should be allowed to exercise arrangement come to that Mr. Brown should be allowed to exercise his profession as a mining engineer—his interests chiefly being in Wales. The result is that he is not expected to be at the Crown's local office more than two days per week, the general business being performed by Mr. Langhan. Information, however, has been laid against Mr. Langhan before Mr. Howard, one of the commissioners, which has led to his suspension. An enquiry la, therefore, being conducted on the part of the Crown by Mr. Winte, solietor, Newnham, into the conducted on the part of the Crown by Mr. Winte, solietor, Newnham, into the conducted on the part of the Crown by Mr. Winte, solietor, Newnham, into the conducted on the part of the Crown by Mr. Winter they have anything serious against him, the complain, being based on the irregular way in which he conducted the business. There are rumours of other reasons for desiring the removal of Mr. Langhan, but as they are not yet mat-

they have anything serious against him, the complaint, seeing assed on the irregular way in which he conducted the business. There are rumours of other reasons for desiring the removal of Mr. Langhan, but as they are not yet matters of fact, they must of course be taken for what they are worth.

The other business which is now engrossing the attention of the persons connected with mineral property is the revised drat of a Bill, brought in by the Crown, making further provision respecting the opening and working of mines in Her Majesty's Forest of Dean. Some of those most likely to be affected by it have had an interview with Mr. Commissioner Howard, for the purpose of having the objectionable clauses revised, so as te answer their case. This is said to have been done, but, looking at the clauses of the Bill, we are very doubtful of it. That the present mine proprietors have taken care of themselves we fully believe, but it is said by some that they have left the poor free miner to be the proy of the Ilon. We are told that the interests of the Crown in the mines of Dean Forest amounts to only one-fifth of the profits derived from working the mines and coals. Such an interest, then, virtually, is nothing more than a partner-hip, and although they (the Crown) are not atone-fifth of the cost of opening up any mine, they, nevertheless, take to themselves the right to frame laws and regulations, whether the free miners agree or not. Thus it is forced upon persons having rights to the mines. These persons are exclusively the free miners, and there is not a single proprietor in the whole district who has not had his or her property through them. The 57th clause of the proposed Act is most objectionable, but it seems that the committee representing the Dean Forest Miners' Defence Association have no eyes with which to perceive it, and there are many in the district who have not the least faith in them. In fact, the so-called Defence Association means the interest of a selfain few, while the whole body of poorer to ut eq

eived notice that an extraordinary general meeting will be held at Pontefract on April 29, for the purpose of laying before them the final accounts of the liqui-dators, in accordance with the Companies Act, 1862, the official liquidators of the company being Messrs. Pearson, Norris, Maw, and Rowbotham. Thus is this unfortunate and ill-managed concern brought to grief.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES,

April 13.—It cannot be said that the works are yet fully occupied, but clearly there is considerable improvement in this respect, the hands in all departments being more regularly employed, and especially in the rail branch, where a turn or a turn and a half more time is made per week than was the extent two months ago. There is a steady demand for railway iron. Contracts, chiefly on account of the Southern American States, are secured from time to time, and at several of the larger establishments these engagements continue to afford the largest proportion of employment. There are still signs of lucreased enquiries several of the larger establishments these engagements continue to afford the largest proportion of employment. There are still signs of lucreased enquiries coming from the Northern States, and British attention experienced are excounted from the Northern States, and British attention are excount of the Muscovities empire. So far the orders for rails and bars have been comparatively small, although it has been expected that large enquiries would have been made on Russian account early this month. Manufacturers have, however, experienced some disappointment in this respect, which may, perhaps, be attributed in some measure to the earlier contracts being placed in the hands of North of England makers. There is also, perhaps, a little uneasiness fell at the warlike movemance of the standard of the st

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL,—The first parcel of lead from this nine was sold on Thursday, realising the high price of 12l. 18s. 6d. per ton. ireat credit is due to the managers for the economical manner in which the normous work of re-opening the levels has been accomplished.

PAWTON HEMATITE IRON MINES (near Wadebridge, Cornwall),—and the bear that these extensive mines are about to resume working by a

TAWTON HEMATITE IRON MINES (near Wadebridge, Cornwall),—
I am glad to hear that these extensive mines are about to resume working by a
few influential gentlemen from the North of England. They have been on the
mines, and give their opinion of the iron they saw at autrace to be the very finest
hematic iron for making steel. These mines were worked for some years, by
Messrs. Levick and Simpson, of the Bilaina from works, South Wales; but owing
to their failure, by the American war, they ceased in 1865. Never did they look
so well before as at the time they knocked—the lode 18 fc. wide. I have known
the firm ship about 800 tons of iron at Wadebridge within the year. If the
mines are properly worked, they will have one of the best properties in the West
of England.

WHEAL PENHALE.—About a mile north of the Pawton Iron Mines s Penhale, which is about to be re-worked. They ceased working in 1855, when rom one lode, north and south, shaft down some 40 fms. from surface, they sold ead and copper worth nearly 7000l. There are several other lodes in the settlebut as promising.

lead and copper worth nearly 7000. There are several other lodes in the sett about as promising.

The TAMAR TIN SMELTING COMPANY has bought by tender 14 tons Drake Walls Mine tin, at 781. 10s. per ton.

At BOTALLACK the improvements are spoken very favourably of. It is said said that the 150 east is worth for tin 301, per fathom; also the 190 north, on the Bal lode, is opening good tin ground. At Wheal Hazard, also, several points are being aimed at, from which important discoveries are anticipated, especially the intersection of South Wheal Cock tode.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Mr. George Hexwood at length takes his postponed vilt to Cornwall, for the purpose of inspecting mining proporties. Parties desirous of obtaining his advice should notice his address for the ensuing week.

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

BIRDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—The directors have advices from G. D. M'Lean, the superintendent of the Sweetland Creek Company's property, as follows:—I have perfected the title to this companys property, with the exception of about 13 feet of Neece and West's claim (the whole extent of which is 25 acres) to which some minor heirs may lay claim, but which the vendors guarantee. While at Nevada, looking up the title, I conversed with a number of persons about the claim, and I am now more in faith, and have a beauther opinion of the property than before. The ditch adds vastly to the value, as the property will last a lifetime, I am confident the company have made a good investment, and will receive a handsome profit upon the amount of cost.

SWEETLAND CREEK (Gold).—The advices received from G. D. M'Lean, the company's agent, continues of a very satisfactory character.

VAL ANTIGORIA.—Thos. Roberts, April 3: Good progress is being made in driving the 30 end south on No. 2 lode; the ulse of the lode in this end has been very variable in the past month, yielding at times as much as 2 tons of ore per fathom, and at times producing nothing to value. We are pleased to say that it has commenced to open out again, and yielding at present 2 tons of ore per fathom. It is, however, very probable that the ore so far discovered in the 30 is only a commencement of what will be found in this level, that the main part of the course of ore will be found dipping flatter from the 20 to the 30 than it did above. We have commenced a new stope in the back of this level, the lode yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 20 end south is poor at present; the stopes in the back of this level yield ton of ore per fathom—We intend commencing a new stope this month in the bottom of the 10 on this lode. After the completion of the back of this level yield ton of ore per fathom. We intend commencing a new stope this month in the bottom of the 10 on this lode. After the completion of the incline shaft to the 30 the driving of the cross-cu

Warne, James Roberts, April 3: We consigned on the 2d inst. to Signor Car Menozal five ingots of gold, weighing 10,510 grammes, equal to 338 oss. 0 dwiled the constant of the 16th ult. two ingots of 4902 grammes, equal to 187 ozs. 19 dwiled grams. To total for the month of March, 15,412 grammes, or 495 ozs. 13 dwts. 3 graphs of the 25 grams of 495 ozs. 13 dwts. 3 graphs of the 15 grams of 495 ozs. 13 dwts. 3 graphs of the 15 grams of 495 ozs. 13 dwts. 3 graphs of 15 grams of 15 grams of 495 ozs. 13 dwts. 3 graphs of 15 grams of PESTARENA UNITED.—Thomas Roberts, James Mitchell, Thomas Menozsi five ingots of gold, weighing 10.510 grammes, equal to 338 oss. 0 dwts. 6 grs., and on the 18th ult. two ingots of \$490 grammes, equal to 157 oss. 12 dwts. 21 grs.: total for the month of March, 15.412 grammes, or \$48 ozs. 13 dwts. 3 grs. This gold was produced from 635 tons of ore, of which 127 tons was amalgamented at Pestarena by the small mills, and gave 163 ozs. 15 dwts. 20 grs.: 87 tons of ore from Pestarena, amalgamated at Battigio establishment, gave 36 ozs. 7 dwts. 16 grs. - preschiera at the control of the c [For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supple

CANNOCK CHASE COAL BY CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY SEND COAL BY RAILWAY, in trucks, TO ALL STATIONS, and LOAD CANAL BOATS at their extensive wharves the Anglesey brauch of the Birningham Canal, adjoining the colliery; and

ANGLESEY CHAMBERS, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM. LONDON OFFICE, 455, NEW OXFORD STREET

FOR SALE,—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:—
ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.
ONE 24 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with or without BOILER,
wrought iron fly-wheel shaft, and 10 ton fly-wheel.
ONE 12 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.
THREE Cornish BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.
Also, several Cornish CRUSHERS, of various sizes.
A 60 feet WATER WHEEL, with hammered iron round shaft, cast-iron sockets, rings, &c.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY
(LIMITED),
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.
OFFICES AND WORKS,
HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

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PATENT READING EASEL, for HOLDING the BOOK, LAMP, AND MEALS in any position over an easy chair, bed, or sofa. Invaluable to invalids, students, and aged persons. Admirably adapted for India. A most useful and elegant gift. Prices, 20s. and 50s. each. Drawings free.

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PATENT ELASTIC METALLIC PACKING," Of which above Five Thousand Eight Hundred have been made by

MESSES. MATHER AND PLATT, SALFORD IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER

THE BURLEIGH ROCK DRILL. THE BEST AND ONLY PRACTICAL DRILL

IT DOES NOT GET OUT OF ORDER.

PROGRESSES through Aberdeen granite at the incredible rate of

SAVES £5 a day as compared with hand labour, independent of the enormous saving effected in the general expenses, such as PUMPING, VENTILATION, INTEREST OF CAPITAL, &c., from the fact of the "put out" being increased four-fold.

DRILL POINTS.—The saving in steel alone is considerable. One drill will go through 20 feet of Aberdeen granite without sharpening.

MESSES, CHAS, BALL AND CO., of 96, NEWGATE STREET, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS. MACHINERY FOR MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES SAWING, PLANING, DRESSING, AND ROCK-BORING MACHINES
FOR SLATE.
WATER BALANCES, WATEL WHEELS, WINDING AND PUMPING MACHINERY; and PLANT of every description for MINES or QUARRIES.

STEAM ENGINES-STATIONARY, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE.

BOILERS AND GIRDER WORK. SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MILLWORK.

MACHINERY AND GENERAL CASTINGS. SPUR and BEVEL WHEELS of any diameter or pitch moulded by machinery

DE WINTON AND CO.,

UNION IRON WORKS, CARNARVON.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS.

10" per minute.

sockets, rings, &c.
For further information, apply to—
W. MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK,
Tavistock, Feb. 3, 1871.

per fathom, worth 12 dwts. per ton; and the end north 9 tons, at 10 dwts. The end driving north, in No. 2 level, on this lode, 8 tons per fathom, worth 10 dwts. end driving north, in No. 2 level, on this lode, 8 tons per fathom, worth 10 dwts. per ton. We have started a new cross-cut to drive west between Nos. 2 and 3 levels to reach the western part of the quarts lode on the line of orc. The end invited to the started of the quarts lode on the line of orc. The end first lode of the line of orc. The end driving south from fourth cross-cut. 7 tons per trial 1½ os. per ton; and the end driving south from fourth cross-cut. 7 tons per trial 1½ os. per ton; and the driving south from fourth cross-cut. 7 tons per per ton. No. 2 stope, 8 tons, at 10.5. No. 3 stope will yield now 8 tons per per ton. No. 2 stope, 8 tons, at 10.5. No. 3 stope will yield now 8 tons per per ton. No. 2 stope, 8 tons, at 10.5. No. 3 stope will yield now 8 tons per per ton. No. 2 stope, 10 tons per fathom, worth 1½ ozs. per ton. The stopes in bottom of cross-cut, yields 7 tons per fathom, at 1½ oz. per ton. The stopes in bottom of cross-cut, yields 7 tons per fathom, at 12 dwts. Por ton. 3 Level: We have resumed driv-stopes south of winze, 12 tons, 12 dwts. -No. 3 Level: We have resumed driv-stopes south of winze, 12 tons, 12 dwts. -No. 3 Level: We have resumed driv-stopes south of winze, 12 tons, 12 dwts. -No. 3 Level: We have resumed driv-stopes south of winze, 12 tons, cut west continues to be in favourable ground. South, 8 tons, 2 f dwts. The cross-cut west continues to be in favourable ground. The rise in back, on the side lode, in No. 4 level, is poor; also the end driving south in No. 5 level.

April 10.—Thomas Roberts: Acquarite Mine: The whim-shaft under the 23 now a six weeks job to clear away stuff and square the shaft down to the 33. now a six weeks job to clear away stuff and square the shaft down to the 33. The end south, in the 46, yields 3 tons of ore per fathom, estimated at 12 dwts. The end south, in the 46, yields 3 tons of UNRESERVED SALE OF MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871. EAST NEW WHEAL LOVELL, in the parish of CONSTANTINE, near HELSTON.

MR. W. T. DAVEY WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 20th day of April, 1871, by Twelve for One o'clock P.M. precisely, on the above mine, the whole of the following MACHINERY AND MATERIALS-viz

An excellent 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER and two tubes (complete); a 40 ft, SHEARS; an 8-arm CAPSTAN, with oak axle.

tubes (complete); a 40 ft. SHEARS; an 8-arm CAPSTAN, with oak axie.

12, 11, and 8-in. pnmps.
16-ft. 12-in. door piece.
16-ft. 11-in. working.
11-ft. 11-in. working.
11-ft. 11-in. door piece,
19-ft. 11-in. distling piece,
21-in. whim kibbles.
4 horse whim kibbles.
4 h

(complete).

A lot of useful TIMBER, and various other articles in use on a mine.

The whole of which will be first offered in one lot, together with the leases, and if not sold, then the same will be put up in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, according to the catalogues.

The Auctioneer solicits a punctual attendance, as the whole will be sold in consider.

One day.

Luncheon at Twolve, sale to commence at One P.M. precisely.

For further particulars, apply to the Agent, on the mine; or to Mr. W. T.

DAVEY, Auctioneer and Valuer, 1, Penryn-street, Redruth.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS MINE, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, the LEASE of the ABOVE MINING PROPERTY, together with all the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and all OTHER EFFECTS in and upon the said mine, the property of the adventurers. ALL STATIONS, and LOAD CANAL BOALS at dicti extensive waters on the Anglessy branch of the Birmingham Canai, adjoining the colliery; and also at Hednesford Basin, Cannock.

Also SUPPLY bost LAYCOCK'S GARESFIELD FOUNDRY COKE, FIRE RICKS, and CLAY RETORTS, free on board ship, Tyne Dock, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Cannel gas coal, 15,000 feet of gas per ton. Illuminating power of gas in standard candles, 32½ candles.

For prices, apply to— JOHN N. BROWN,

and all Others Reference were and the mine inspected, on application to Captain Young Tony Roda, on the Mine, Sealed tenders to be sent to Mr. W. A. BUCKLEY, the Secretary to the company, 22, Great St. Heieu's, London, on or before the 16th May, 1871.

The shareholders appointed to wind-up the affairs of the company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the HUNSTANWORTH and NEWBIGGIN ROYALTIES, the former about 3534 acres, and the latter 200 acres, or thereabouts.

The Hunstanworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W. B. Lead Mines, and has for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is undeveloped.

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Parties requiring secondhand ENGINES, BOILERS, and MACHINERY of every description and size, and for all purposes, should apply to FREDERICK MINLS, Engineering Valuer and Agent, St. Aun's-square, Manchester, who has the contents of several engineering concerns for disposal (piecemeal).
Particulars in "Monthly Register," free by post. Is undeveloped.

For particulars, apply to Joseph Dodds, Esq., M.P., No. 4, Spring-gardens, Charleg Cross, London, S.W., and Stockton-on-Tees; Mr. NATHANIEL CLARK, Beamish-park, Fence Houses; or Mr. Thomas J. Bewick, C.E., No. 2, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W., and Haydon Bridge, North-mobal and

POR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS,
Par Station, CORNWALL, and close to Par Shipping Harbour,
ONE 80, and ONE 72 in. oylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and BOILERS.
24, 18, and 15 in. WINDING ENGINES and BOILERS.
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in. PUMPS.
H and top-door pieces; plunger poles; rod plates; and a large quantity of other useful MINING MATERIALS.
Apply to Capt. Puckey, St. Blazey, Cornwall. TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Nowcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.

Apply to Mr. T. S. BRAMWELL, King-street, Quay-side, Newcastle-on-Tyne

VALUABLE MINING PLANT FOR SALE, AS GOOD AS NEW.

ONE LARGE WATER-WHEEL, 55 feet in diameter, and about 3 feet breast, with crank and spur wheel; also 120 fathoms of connecting WOOD RODS, STRAPPING PLATES, and PULLIES, complete; ONE T-BOB and ONE V-BOB; also 23 fathoms of 9 inch PUMPS, with suitable RODS, BUCKETS, &c., complete.

The whole of the above machinery is strong, and of first-class description. Apply to R. ROWE, Laxey Glen, Isle of Mau.—March 28, 1871.

ON SALE, ONE 24 in, HORIZONTAL ENGINE; ONE 22 in, HORIZONTAL ENGINE, Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

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ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

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LONDON OFFICES,—7, GREAT WINGHESTER STREET BUILDINGS. ON SALE, ONE PAIR of COUPLED WINDING ENGINES, cylinders 13 in., with slot link motion. These engines are first-class, and

ON SALE, ONE TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, cylinder 14½ in., with copper fire-box and brass tubes. Made by Sharp, Stewar and Co., of Manchester. ONE TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, 10 in. cylinder our wheels coupled. The above engine can be seen running.

Apply, HENRY PARKINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ONE 12 in. TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, four wheels coupled; copper fire-box and brass tubes.

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ON SALE, ONE 53 in. direct-acting PUMPING ENGINE, stroke of to. ONE 36 in. direct-acting PUMPING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke.

Apply, HENRY PAREINSON, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ONE BOGIE LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINE, suitable for harp curves; eylinder, 14% in.; stroke, 22 in. Copper fire-box and tubes. Made by Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle. Will be sold cheap. Apply, Henry Parkinson, 44, Folds-road, Bolton.

ON SALE, TWO CORNISH BOILERS, 30 ft, by 7 ft, diameter, two flues through each; will work at 60 lbs. on the square inch. TWO CORNISH BOILERS, one flue through each, 20 ft. by 5 ft.
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ON SALE, 18-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, with reversing gear, suitable for winding. ONE 12-horse PORTABLE ENGINE. ONE 8-horse PORTABLE ENGINE. TWO CLAY-GRINDING MILLS, revolving pans, 9 ft. diameter; solid cast-iron rollers, iron frames, complete. These are ery massive mills.

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SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE.
IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

PUMPING ENGINES, of various sizes,—viz., 80 in., 70 in., 60 in., 50 in., 40 in., 30 in.
WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and CRUSHERS of various sizes.
A NUMBER OF BOILERS.
PITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for MINING PURPOSES.
TO BE SOLD, AT MODERATE PRICES.
The 80 in. is nearly new, and, with several of the other engines, can be guaranteed of superior make and modern design.

For further particulars, apply to-

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ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
HAYLE, CORNWALL,
AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,
CITY OFFICES (GRESHAM HOUSE), 224, OLD BROAD STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES AND MARINE STRAM ENGINES of
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FOR SALE, a high-class new 14-horse power double-cylinder PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with suitable gear, for the threefold purposes of Winding, Pumping, and Crushing.

NEW PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 3 to 25-horse power, on advantageous terms for cash or deferred payments, if desired.

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FOR MAIN LINE TRAFFIC, SHORT LINES, COLLIERIES, CONTRACTORS, RRONWORKS, MANUFACTORIES, &c., from a superior specification, equal to their first-class Railway Engines, and specially adapted to sharp curves and heavy gradients, may always be had at a short control of the control of their control

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Prices and particulars of the above, and of every description of Mining Engines, Boilers, Forgings, Pitwork, Water Wheels, Crushing, Dressing, and Amalgamating Machinery, and Mining Tools of all kinds, &c., &c., may be obtained on application at the works of the company,

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Wrought-iron or Steel Weldless Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Tyres,
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Rolled Iron Joints, Wrought-Iron Girders, Roofs, Bridges, Tanks, Boilers, &c.

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Hot and Cold Blast Pig Iron, &c., &c.

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This company grants licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamps, Jiggers, Side-blow Percussion Tables, Classifiers, and Buddles. The whole in combination are in successful operation at Rhoswydol Mines, Machynlieth, and the Bog Waste, Shropshire.

The Jiggers are largely used at the Van, and Caldbeck Fells Mines, with unqualified success.

qualified success.

Self-acting Floors are in course of construction at various Mines in England and Scotiand, regarding which Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to give information, answer all enquiries, and give orders for inspection.

He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of Machinery and for the laying out of Floors.

T. CURRIE GREGORY, Secretary.

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Contain Silicate in a peculiar form, extracted from a mineral of volcanic Origin, only as yet discovered in a single deposit, rendering the surface of iron and wood indestructible and unchangeable, causing the paint to petrify; it has no chemical action like lead paints when applied to metal; it sets quickly, and dries as hard as marble; its covering properties are so much greater than ordinary paint that it is the most economical of all paints.

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It is particularly adapted for flatting purposes, and all kinds of out and in door iron and wood work, railway bridges and carriages, iron bouses, ships' bottoms, mining plant, and all descriptions of wood and iron work.

SUPPLIED IN ALL COLOURS.

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BUILDINGS OF STONE AND BRICK, PLASTER, AND CEMENT WORK IMPERVIOUS TO DAMP.

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CKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY FUSE, PIRE TO THE CHARGE IN BLASTING ROCKS,&c. BICKFORD'S PATENT

Obtained too PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862; it London; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin. 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, n 1869.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

TURKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:

EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them and the council and the same of the council and the counc

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT

PATERIADORO (ESTABLISHED 1770.)

MANUFACTURESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED IMPROVED ROPES

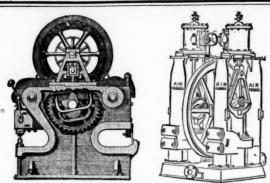
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES. HIIS RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CON-DUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPAULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON, UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM CITY OFFICE No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MODERATOR LAMPS AND LAMPS FOR INDIA. LONDON-SHOW ROOMS, 45, OXFORD STREET, W. BIRMINGHAM-MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS, BROAD STREET.

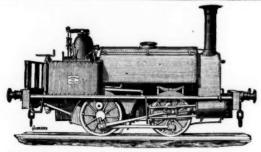
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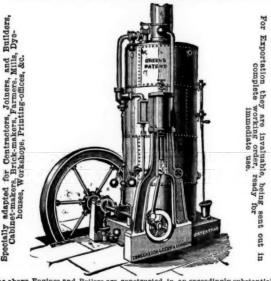


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WITH INVERTED CYLINDER ENGINE COMBINED.



The above Engines and Boilers are constructed in an exceedingly substantial and simple manner, every part being easy of access, consequently can be readily understood and managed; they are fitted with governors, equilibrium throttle valve, stop valve, safety valve, feed pump, water and steam gauges complete. The foundation plate answers the purpose of feed water tank, in which the water is heated before passing into the boiler, and also of an ash-pit, and no brickwork or foundation is required.

N.B.—Upwards of 600 of these Engines and Boilers are now at work, giving entire satisfaction.

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THOMAS GREEN SMITHFIELD IRONWORKS, LEEDS; And 54 and 55, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.



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CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
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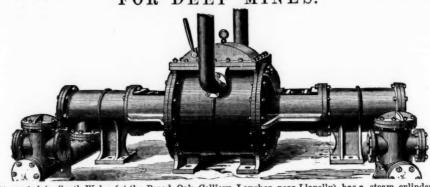
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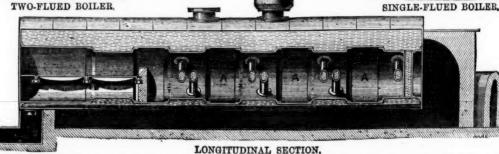
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FLUED BOILERS.



SINGLE-FLUED BOILER.



THE FLUES OF THE ABOVE BOILERS ARE MADE OF TWO DIAMETERS, ONE RING OF PLATES BEING anches less than the other, alternately.

The smaller rings being flanged, as shown in drawing, are thereby considerably strengthened, besides securing the most material point—a perfect EXPANSION-JOINT.

The cross tubes are placed in the smaller rings of the flue, so that any one can easily be taken out and replaced.
The larger rings of the flue act as reverberating, combustion, and heat-retaining chambers, greatly economising the fuel.
These Boilers are strong, durable, and economical, and have been at work a number of years with the most satisfactory results.

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ENT STEAM ENGINES AN PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

STATIONERY ENGINES, From 1 to 30-horse power. No building required.

STEAM CRANES,

11 to 30 tons. For wharf or railway.

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The ORIGINAL Combined Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN in 1855.

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THIS OIL is suitable to every kind of Machinery. As a lubricant it is equal to the best Sperm or Lard Oil, while it possesses the great advantage of being entirely free from any principle which will corrode the metal bearings.

For particular kinds of Machinery, the Oil may be specially prepared of a consistency and character adapted to the nature of the work to be done.

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"I herewith certify that the Rangoon Engine Oil, manufactured by Messrs. Chas. Price and Co., is free from any material which can produce corrosion of the metal work of machinery. It is indeed calculated to protect metallic surfaces from oxidation.

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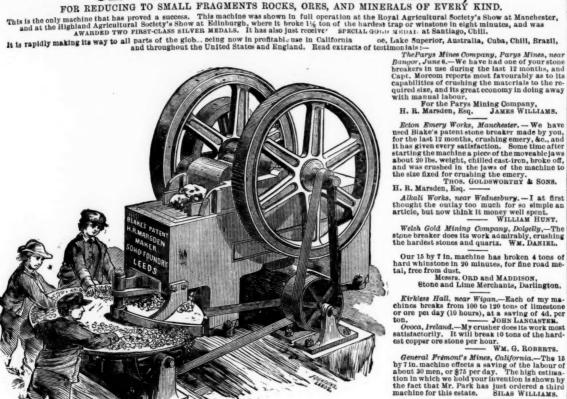
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TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES. EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



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THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Alkali Works, many Wednesbury. — I at first

Our 15 by 7 in, machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road me-tal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

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WM. G. ROBERTS.

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Your stone breaker gives us great satisfaction.
We have broken 101 tons of Spanish pyrites with
it in seven hours.
H. R. Marsden, Esq. Weston, near Runcorn

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MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Patent Duplex Cotter-Hole and Key-Bed DRILLING MACHINE.

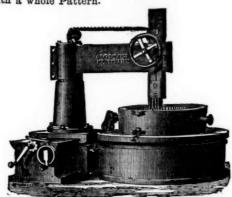


The advantage of this Machine is, that the Drills are only re quisite to be half the length of the Cotter-hole required to be cut, as they operate simultaneously from both sides of the object, meeting accurately in the middle, and doing the work in less than half the usual time, besides producing a smooth hole on account of short, stiff Drills being used, thus producing a much better class of work, hitherto unattainable by the Machines with one long Drill.

The Machine is made in three sizes, and often made with double set of Head Stocks, to drill both ends of a connecting rod at the

Improved WHEEL-MOULDING MACHINE.

This Machine will Mould the Teeth of Bevel, Spur, and Worm Wheels, also Straight Racks, of any Pitch with a whole Pattern.



Some of the many advantages in the use of this Machine are, that the Teeth of Wheels are perfectly straight across the Tooth, no taper being required to draw the pattern; the Wheels are true in diameter, not depending upon a wood model, which sometimes alters in shape; Wheels of any pitch and form of teeth can be moulded without the use of a whole expensive pattern; and wheels to work into each other can be made mathematically correct in form, at the small cost of segment patterns.

The Machine is made in various sizes to mould wheels of any diameter.

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ALLOWED TO ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND OTHERS FOR INTRODUCING THE

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It is quite as good and durable a lubricant as the best, and is little more than half the price of the common kinds. While there is no more serviceable or economical Oil for Engines and Machinery, it is the best known lubricant of the axles of Railway Trucks and Carriages, and it may be applied in the ordinary grease boxes, at a saving of one-half over grease. Particulars forwarded on application. EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED :-

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From the Engineer, BRIDGEWATER TRUSTEES, Walkden.

"I find its lubricating qualities effective and durable."

From DUBS AND Co., Glasgow Locomotive Works. We find it a good lubricating oil, and very cheap."

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From John Hartop, Esq., Manager for Earl Fitzwilliam, Elsecar.

"The oil answers my purpose well." From Messrs. RICHARD EVANS AND Co., Haydock Collieries. "It answers quite as well as yellow grease (for railway wagons), and at a saving of forty-eight per cent." From Thomas Emserson Forster, Esq., Mining Engineer, Newcastle "I find a saving upon four locomotives of £60 per annum."

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"It kept the (fan) shaft perfectly cool, and with a less quantity."

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"Having fully tested its merus, I find it equal to the best lubricating oil are ever used."

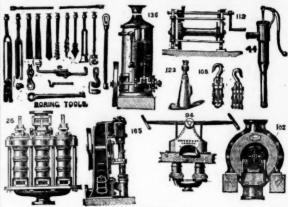
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"We are glad to say that it suits us admirably, and it gives us better results at less expense, than other oils."

From CHATWOOD, STURGEON, AND CO., Bolton.
"The men were rather against it at first, but have now, by experience, learned to appreciate its good qualities. It answers our purpose so completely that we shall continue to use it and no other."

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Showing the true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility,
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The most important fact that these alarming complaints may easily be removed
WITHOUT MEDICINE
Is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, fully explained, by means of which
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We strongly advise the immediate purchase of Great Wheal Vor and East Llangynog. (We can offer 75 of the latter at £2 15s, each, or any portion of them, if applied for at once.) We are sure these shares will have a considerable advance. It is confidently believed they will go to £20 per share. Van, Aberdounder, and Theroft are also safe investments.

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I strongly advised the purchase of EBERHARDT AND AURORA shares when they were at £14—they are now £40. Also SOUTH AURORA and ROMAN GRAYELS at their lowest prices. At the same time I advised the purchase of THORNHILL REEF GOLD and LLANIDLORS WHEAL VAN shares, both of which will have a great rise in value. Thornhill Reef is unquestionably the cheapest foreign mining share, and when once the shares begin to move they will have a rapid rise, and be difficult to obtain. The importance of the discovery of the inflammable gas at Lianidloes Wheal Van will be better understood by reading the statement made by Capt. Williams at the Van meeting, in February, 1870, when they were seeking to cut the lode at the 46, where it was afterwards met with so enormously rich.

THE LONDON STOCK AND SHARE AGENCY,
165, STRAND, LONDON, IS PREPARED to PLACE before any INTENDING INVESTOR particulars of TWO MINING PROPERTIES which
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This Agency has a large quantity of mining and miscellaneous shares for sale.
Every description of stocks and shares bought and sold.

THE MINING SHARES INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) is PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for LOANS to be MADE by the COMPANY on the SECURITY of SHARES in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES.

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BUSINESS TRANSACTED, at close market prices of the day, in all the

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, CHESTER, will forward on application IMPORTANT INFORMATION With regard to TWO MINES which are certain to have a GREAT RISE IN PRIOR in a ew months. Messrs. CAMERON and Co. devote special attention to Mines and Railways; they also effect Purchases and Sales, on the best possible terms, in Mines, Railways, Insurance, Hotels, Banks, Canals, Steam Ships, &c.; and every other description of Stocks, whether English, Foreign, or Coionial. OFFICES: BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

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The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induces him to offer his services, or private shareholders. or private shareholders. For terms, apply to Capt. Absalom Francis, as above.

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Have the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of
WALES and the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and
are in a position to transact business in most of them at closest market prices,
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containing special information on all the leading Weish Mines, which can be
had on application.

CAPTAIN SPRAGUE OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT
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NORWAY, RUSIA, or GERMANY. Has had eight years' experience in the
Iron, Blende, Nickel, and Copper Districts of Sweden.
Address, "J. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

M. R. SPARGO, BEING ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION THROUGH DEVON AND CORNWALL, will ATTEND to COMMUNICATIONS addressed to him at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Cornwall, up to Tuesday next, the 18th; the Royal Hotel, Truro, Cornwall, from Tuesday to Thursday; and the Albion Hotel, Plymouth, Devonshire, from Thursday to Saturday, the 22d inst.—Gresham House, E.C., 14th April.

M. GEORGE HENWOOD LEFT LONDON on Thursday for bis SPRING JOURNEY OF INSPECTION in DEVON and CORNWALL. His address for next week will be at the Terras Tin Mine, Grampound Road, Cornwall, from which point he will visit the Chiverton, Perranzabuloe, St. Columb, and St. Austell districts.
Further announcements will be issued as to future arrangements; in the meantime, letters addressed as above will meet due attention.

EAST TERRAS (TIN).

MR. R. SYMONS, TRURO, has 100 fully-paid SHARES FOR SALE, at 22s. 6d. The shares in the adjoining Mine (Terras) have been sold at premiums of 30s. and 40s. each. EAST TERRAS is declared by competent judges to be as good as Terras. The shares in this Mine are almost sure to be saleable shortly at a premium.—the prespects warrant it. Mr. SyMONS has also FOR SALE THREE SHARES (64ths) in HARMONY AND MONTAGUE, at £55 each. He would strongly recommend immediate purchase, the prospects being almost unequalled (vide Agent's reports).

MR. JAMES STRIDE (formerly a Parliamentary Agent), one of the Promoters and First Secretary of the Mining Exchange, and extensively engaged in Mining, OFFERS his SERVICES SECRETARIALLY, or in any other way in respect to which they can be made available.

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